The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,234—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday. 9 a.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd July	OCEANA	6610	......	....
30th ,,	BENGAL	[illegible]	MONGOLIA	9505
6th Aug.	PERSIA	7951	......	....
13th ,,	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7912
20th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	....
27th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4890	......	....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th ,,	VICTORIA	6522	......	....
24th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	......	....
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
15th ,,	PERSIA	7951	......	....
22nd ,,	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 22nd July, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	21st July 1904
† VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	28th July ,,
† PERSIA	P. Cragliette	5,895	27th Aug ,,

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,583	27th July 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

R. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd July, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th July, at 10 a. m. calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,010 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 26th July.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,300 tons, on or about 10th Aug. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 3,000 tons, on or about 22nd July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th July, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles	,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea), Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged ;—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	6th Aug.	1904.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	14th Sept.	,,
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	30th ,,	,,

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

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BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY
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UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

				Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25	in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25	,,	,,	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50	,,	,,	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25	,,	,,	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25	,,	,,	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25	,,	,,	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50	,,	,,	4 0
PERFECTOS	50	,,	,,	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50	,,	,,	3 0
TRABUCOS	100	,,	,,	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100	,,	,,	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
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MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
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"KEY" MARK **PILSENER BEER.**
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

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KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
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AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
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FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, which will wear off and look shabby in a month, but unchangeable in colour and not in the least likely to ozidize.

Rs.
23

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
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MORE THAN
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BRANDS
TO SELECT FRO

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WRITE TO

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MADRAS
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LONDON.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

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NEW AMERICAN ENTERTAINERS.
Coming ! Coming ! ! Arriving ! ! !
Per s. s. CHUSAN, August 1st Bombay.
Grand Opening Performances.
August 4th, THURSDAY AND August 5th, FRIDAY.
LATEST NOVELTIES
FROM
AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA.
Cleverest Combination
of
Vaudville and Variety Artistes
that have ever visited and performed in the East

See further announcements for programme. Plan will be opened on August 1st at Seymour Dove's Music Warehouse.

Full Orchestra of 20 Performers.

T. J. MEADE,
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FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY'S BAND THE FOLLOWING MUSICIANS

WANTED:

TWO FIRST VIOLIN PLAYERS.
ONE FLUTE PLAYER.
ONE OBOE PLAYER.

For all particulars apply to THE DIRECTOR, of His Excellency the Governor's Band, Government House, Kirkee, "British Military or Ex-Military Bandsmen only need apply."

POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 30TH JULY, 1904.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 25th July, 1904, (Only one Entry.)

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Race Course, Poona, 20th July, 1904.

JANJIRA STATE FORESTS.

THE ANNUAL SALES by AUCTION POSTPONED, till 1st AUGUST, 1904.

R. G. PRADHAN,
State Karbhari,
Janjira.
18th July, 1904.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY,
No. 276 of 1904.

Re NARAYENDAS SUNDERJI and SHRIDHAR KRISHNA, carrying on business as Export and Import Merchants in the name of NARAYENDAS SUNDERJI and COMPANY; adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed have been this day adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Sec. 9 of the Act XI and XII Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects—Dated this 20th day of July, 1904.

W. LANE,
Offg. Clerk of the Court.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS,
(ESTABLISHED 1886,)
OFFICES:—
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER CRAWFORD & CO.)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds)'

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CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Estate of DOSSABHOY RUTTONJI COLAH, formerly of Bombay but late of Torquay in the County of Devon in England, Parsi inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Torquay aforesaid on the 28th day of February, 1904, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the twenty-first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and four to PESTANJEE KAVASJEE, Esqr., an Attorney of this Honourable Court, are required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office, at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the assets belonging to the said Estate will be remitted to the Executors of the Will of the said deceased in England, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated the 6th day of July 1904.

PESTANJEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
Administrator's Attorneys.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES ?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise.

Send two anna stamps for particulars to

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32, Broadway.
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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

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FOR keeping the Skin Soft, Cool and Free from all irritation, there is nothing equal to Rose-scented ICILMA NATURAL WATER SOAP. Easiest and silkiest of lathers with any water. A REVELATION OF WHAT A SOAP CAN BE. Sold by ARMY & NAVY STORES Bombay and Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

LONG'S MENTHOL EMBROCATION—An effectual remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sore Throats, Sprains, &c., Per bottle, Re. 1. Bombay Agents.—Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

WANTED by an ENGLISH LADY, situation as GOVERNESS in a good family, or Companion to lady. Capable of teaching French, Music, Drill, etc. Would travel.—Address "Z." care of this office.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, etc. without removal.—S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. Financial Agents and General Merchants, 18, Bank St. Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	8	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	8	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	8	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	12	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
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Steamer Point.	Aden.		

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

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or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

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" 6 Months ... ... 4 "
" 3 " ... ... 3½ "

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Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" [illegible]
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" [illegible]

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette."

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INSURANCES.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets.............................. Rs. 13 Crores.
Annual Income .... Rs. 2 Crores.

Assurance with 50 per cent.

Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term

(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address :—

Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1903
ISSUED FOR.................. £2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...... £11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE...... £27,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902................................ £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 .... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO
CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT
SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in
ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY
POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 19.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 5-8	= — 7-16
3 do. Rentes	£97 3-4	= — 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 3-4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 11-16	= + 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 13-16	= — 1-16
2 months hence	26 11-16	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	58 1-4	= — 1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25'24	= + 1 1-2
Berlin	20'43 3-4	= + 3-4
New York Demand	4'87 1-8	= + 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= + 1-8
6 " " "	3 per cent	= unchanged.
3 " Fine" Trade Bills	3 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1-4 per cent	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 75,000.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-11, sellers
WHEAT—
White Delhi 29 3-3 J.-A. sellers firm
RAPESEED—
Brown 30 3-4 A.-S., buyers firmer
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. 36 3-4 J.-A., done, strong
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 1-4.
ARRIVALS—
Steamers "Enterpe," "Fazilka"

Liverpool—Holiday.

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. last year	300
Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Do. do Continent	3,000
In New York—	
Spot	10'95 — 5
Futures, month of July	10'63 + 1
Do. do. December	9'57 + 4
In New Orleans—	
Spot	11 unchgd.
Futures, month of Sept.	9'77 + 3
Do. do. Dec.	9'40 + 2
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thusday, 19th July, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,031 bales.
Wheat	21,360 cwts.
Linseed	12,925 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	15,592 "
Gingellyseed	1,335 "
Poppyseed	4,413 "
Groundnuts	240 "
Castorseed	2,643 "
Rice	5,036 "
Myrabollams	1,286 "
Cottonseed	1,134 "
Mowraseed	14,546 "
Gram	886 "
Joowar	9,479 "
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

	Rs.
Gold bullion	12,13,826
Gold coin	3,00,000

Ex s. s. Bengal from Australia.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.

Exchange—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1·4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-4
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	136 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	190 1-2
Japan 30 do do	148 1-2

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone steady
Cash.. Rs. 98-10
1st Settlement 1st August " 98-8
Money Market,—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 23rd April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

SEEDS—	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready	6 6 0 to 6 8 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 2 6
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 11 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 12 0
Poppyseed.—Tone firm	
Ready	6 3 0 to 6 4 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.	
Ready	22 1-2 to 23
WHEAT.—Tone steady.	
Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 28
Club, No. 1	Rs. 28 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.. steady.
Estimated sales .... bales 8,000
Imports .... do 11,000

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6'15	5'85	5'45
+5	+5	+5
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5'31	5'27	5'25
+5	+5	+5
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5'24	5'24	5'21
+5	+5	+5

COTTON.—The local market is firm with a moderate turnover reported at Colaba.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	......
Surats	......
Good Bhownugger	......
The Manchester Market has been	......
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 5-8
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 11-16
Bar Silver	26 13-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

"SNAILERIES."

THE rearing of snails as a food-product is the subject of an article in the July "Chambers's Journal." It is by no means a new industry, and it is to-day carried on in various European countries, especially in France and Italy. Many species, the writer tells us, are regarded as edible; but the large white snail (Helix pomatia) seems to be the snail that is generally preferred. The Romans reared this species in enormous quantities in gardens or enclosures, banked or surrounded with ashes and sawdust, so that the snails could not get out, feeding them on bran and sodden wine. In the United States edible snails are frequently to be seen exposed for sale; but they are not raised in that country, and those on sale have been shipped to America alive from Europe. In Vienna, again, during Lent there is a snail market, the snails coming in barrels from Swabia. The great centre for the consumption of snails, however, is Paris and some of the French provinces. There is, indeed, a very large trade in this commodity in France, the large white snail being in special demand in Paris, while the garden and wood snails are in common use among poorer consumers in all parts of France. Bordelaise is simply a combination of snails, red wine, butter, and garlic. The collecting of snails is carried on in the French provinces all day long by men, women, and children, who with iron hooks search for them at the foot of thorn hedges and under ivy, and in winter in old walls. If lucky, a good searcher will collect from one thousand to fifteen hundred snails. These are paid for according to their weight, about a thousand snails averaging ten kilogrammes, and the payment varies with the prices current in the Paris market, but it usually ranges from twenty to forty centimes per kilo. The work, therefore, cannot be said to be well paid.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths. from all Cause
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	3	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	2	17
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	2	2	15
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	12
Total	9	8	87
Total plague deaths to date	276,317	223,362	
Same date last year	6	11	73

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MACPHERSON—July 11, at 7, Deen Park Crescent, Edinburgh, Anne Catherine Macpherson, of Old Shandwick, Ross-shire, widow of the late Rev Wm Macpherson, Kilmuir-Easter, Ross-shire, aged 69.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m., Sun sets, 6h. 40m., High water, 6-2m 5-56a. Low water, 0-3a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Football, Cooperage.
Lecture by Captain Hutchinson, I. M. S., on Vegetarianism, Bombay Ladies' Branch National Indian Association, Tejpal Hall, Malabar Hill, 5 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-15 this evening.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Janjira arrived in Bombay on Tuesday and is residing at a bungalow at Mount Road, Mazagaon.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by Captain R. Hutchinson, I. M. S., on "Vegetarianism" to be followed by a discussion, to-day, at 5 p. m., at the residence of Mrs. Goverdhandas G. Tejpal, Tejpal Hall, Daboolkar Road, Malabar Hill, kindly lent for the occasion.

BITTEN BY A MONKEY.—On Monday last Nurbudda, a Hindu girl, aged 11 months, was bitten by a monkey while lying asleep in the house of her parents in Nagdevi Street. The monkey entered the house through an open window and bit the child on her forehead. She was treated by Dr. Zanzibarwalla, but died from tetanus on Tuesday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s. s. Sunthia via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Friday and Saturday the 22nd and 23rd instant, instead of 20 and 21st instant.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Pekin will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m., on Saturday, the 23rd instant.

DERAILMENT AT THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a number of vehicles which formed parts of the Jubulpore and Madras mail trains, were being shunted from the yard into platforms Nos. 2 and 3 at the Victoria Terminus, when four of the carriages, through the alleged oversight of the cabin-man were derailed. The accident having resulted in the blocking of platforms Nos. 1, 2 and 3, all the down trains had to be despatched from platform No. 6. The line was cleared by 11 o'clock last night and trains have since been started from all the platforms as usual.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON A CLAN LINER—At the G.T. Hospital yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Yessoo Babaji, a dock labourer, aged twenty-five years. On Monday afternoon the deceased and eleven others were engaged in chipping the ballast tank on boad the Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, lying in the Victoria Dock, when the timber boards on which they were standing slipped and came down. Six of the men including the deceased fell into the tank. They were more or less seriously injured and were removed to the hospital where the deceased died on Tuesday. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

AN EJECTMENT ORDER.—At the Court of Small Causes, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, 3rd Judge, disposed of an ejectment suit brought by Mr. Crushinath Balkrishna against one Mr. Bankrao Pandurang, a clerk in the office of Mr. M. K. Heeramanek. Mr. Bomonjee who appeared for the defendant denied that any notice was served upon his client. The Judge remarked that it was impossible to suppose people would file ejectment suits without giving notices. At the request of Mr. Bomonjee, Mr. Kothare who appeared for the plaintiff consented to give some time to the defendant to vacate. By consent the order was made that defendant was to vacate the premises on the 31st of August and pay the costs of this suit.

THEFT IN A CUSTOMS GODOWN.—At the Esplanade Police Court on the 11th instant Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas heard and disposed of a case in which Inspector Flanagan charged Gopal Bala, an old offender with stealing a dozen silk handkerchiefs of the value of Rs. 5, the property of Tatumull Brothers, Multani merchants carrying on business near Jackeria Musjid. The evidence showed that the complainant had received a consignment of silk goods from Yokohama on the 2nd instant. The goods were lying in the Customs godown near the examination hall. On the morning of the 9th instant when the goods were about to be cleared from the godown, the accused was seen walking about the place, picking up packets and replacing them. When questioned by the Customs peon on duty as to who he was, the accused replied that he was in the employ of the complainant. The peon had his suspicions about the accused and watched his movements. He saw the accused concealing the property between two cases in the godown and putting some rubbish over it. Subsequently when the goods were cleared the property was found where it had been concealed. The peon informed the police who arrested the accused. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted three previous convictions. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, one month of which was to be in solitary confinement.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

H. M. S. PERSEUS vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

THE Perseus team met the Government Telegraph team last evening in a League match on the Cooperage ground. The game commenced in fine weather and was witnessed by a large concourse of people. The Perseus men attacked from the start and the Telegraph custodian had at once to clear a succession of shots. Repelling the attack, the Telegraph men carried the ball to the other extremity of the field. In a short time they forced a corner and scored the first point in the game, within five minutes of the start. The Sailors however quickly resumed the aggressive and succeeded in equalising. After this the play became more lively and very even. A fault on the part of a Telegraph man gave a chance to the Naval team who added one more goal to their credit. As half time approached, a tough struggle was witnessed, the Telegraphs striving hard to equalise. But no further change came in the score and the teams crossed over, the Perseus leading by two goals to one. On the resumption, the Seamen fared better than at first and the Telegraph goal was more frequently under attack. Eventually the Sailors forced a corner and were lucky enough to score a third goal, the ball finding the net from the kick of a Telegraph half back. No further point was secured by either side and time came leaving the Sailors winners. Score :—

Perseus	3 goals.
Telegraphs	1 goal.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Persia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Rice Mr Geo
Dwyer Mr W B
Love Mr James
Smith Mr D McL
Mitchell Miss J M
Wright Mr R
Robertson Mr Fulton
Blair Mr Howel
Giles Major
Lorgfield Major R P
Kendrick Mrs and 2 children
Barnum Miss A
Palin Mr E W
Wood Smith Miss M.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Clarke Mr and Mrs A E
Wadia Mr N M
Irvin Capt
Woodward Lieut C F
Cloete Lt L B
Wood Lieut A
Withers Lieut A R
Claxton Mr P
Farley Mr F W
Bolton Mrs
Proctor-Sims Mr
Stone Mr C A
Lee Mr and Mrs E J
Birdwood Capt H B
Fulton Capt F N
Karim Mr A H A
Dickson Capt J. H
Short Mr James
Good Col
Luke Mr N
Buck Major W S

FROM BRINDISI.

Aitken Mr W R T
Gilbert Mr J A
Cumberledge Mr R C
Buller Lieut H C
Kimber Mr E E
Chesney Major H F

FROM PORT SAID.—Hoosein Mr A.

FOR KARACHI.

Sims Mr R P
Sims Mr S V

FOR CALCUTTA.—Barnard Mr T T O

STEVEDORE AND FREIGHT BROKER.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, further heard the case in which Mr. S. R. Bomanji, a stevedore and contractor, charged Mr. Deokaran Nanji, a freight-broker, with defamation. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Smetham, solicitor, with Mr. Desai, pleader, appeared for the accused.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji was cross examined by Mr. Smetham. The witness said the accused exhibited his hostile attitude towards him in many ways. The accused had been speaking against him to the captains of several ships who reported that to the witness. The accused had been throwing unnecessary obstacles in his loading work too and thus harassing him. Witness had been managing the work of his firm for about 13 years. Witness' exclusion from the Charter Party was one of his grievences against the accused. Witness could say that he loaded about 100 boats a year, but he could not say how many of these he loaded for European ports. Referring to the loading of the s. s. Crossdale witness said all that he had to do in connection with it was to follow the instructions of the captain of the ship. The s. s. Helezones came to Bombay from South Africa in ballast and entered the dock about the 15th April last. The ship was without cargo, but there was no reason why she should have started loading at once. In the case of the Helezones there was one special reason not to load her at once. The ship had carried certain cargo from Europe to Capetown and the nature of that cargo prevented her from being loaded on account of its stink. The ship had to be fumigated and otherwise surveyed before she was loaded. It was about 70 days after the arrival of the ship that a settlement was effected by her owners with the charterers and loading then commenced. Witness could not say if there was 6,800 tons of load on the Helezones on the morning of the 3rd May without referring to his books.

At this stage the witness was allowed to go to his office and fetch certain books pertaining to the case.

Mr. Daniel Joseph Sharp was examined as a witness for the defence as he was about to leave Bombay for Europe. Witness said he was a stevedore and knew the parties to the case. On the evening of the 4th May witness remembered being present just outside of the office of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Company. Mr. Jafer, Mr. Damoder, and Mr. Nanji were there talking amongst themselves. Mr. Ainsley came there with the complainant. Mr. Nanji said to Mr. Ainsley "Well Mr. Ainsley, is your steamer finished?" Mr. Ainsley replied she is not yet finished, but she will be in time." Mr. Nanji said he did not think so as the stevedore could not finish all the cargo in time. Mr. Ainsley then said, alluding to the complainant, "Here Shavak come out and hear this." The complainant walked up to the group and inquired what Mr. Nanji had said. Mr. Nanji said he did not think the complainant could finish loading in time. The complainant said what had that do with Mr. Nanji. The accused started going away and while so doing said "It has a lot to do with me." Nothing was said by the accused that the loading could not be finished in time because the complainant was a bad stevedore. Witness said the impression left on his mind about the conversation was that the complainant had more left to be done than he had time to do it in. The ship would not have finished at 12 o'clock on the 5th. At that time the accused was also loading one steamer for Hull and one for Liverpool.

Mr. Velinker said he had no instructions to cross-examine the witness; besides, the complainant was away to fetch his books. That was a case in which some instructions had to be taken, and the witness for the defence had to be cross-examined before any charge had been framed.

The complainant was then further cross examined by Mr. Smetham. He said on the 3rd May at 6 a. m. the s. s. Helezones had 6,700 tons of load on her and 711 tons more were loaded by the evening of the same day. On the morning of the 4th idem there was 741 tons of load in the docks alongside the steamer and about 644 was loaded during the previous night. About 440 tons of cargo had to be shut out Witness shipped about 2,000 bags for Mr. Chabildas Lallubhoy, Mr. Chabildas also had about 2,084 bags of his shut out. Messrs. Ralli Brothers had about 170 tons of cargo alongside the ship on the last day and 30 tons of it were shut out. The ship was finished between 8 a. m. and 9 a m on the 5th. The ship had been working night and day for about four days and loaded a cargo of about 10,200 tons in all. The time of the ship expired at 12 noon on the 5th. In connection with the interview outside Messrs. James Mackintosh's office, witness said there were, Mr. Jafer, Mr. Deokaran, the accused, Mr. Karsandas Hari and one or two other persons outside the office. Mr Jafer chartered steamers like the accused; and Mr Damoder was a freightbroker Referring to the conversation that took place on that occasion, the witness said the accused said he would lay a wager that complainant was not likely to finish the ship. Witness could not remember with whom he was talking while sitting in his gharry and before he proceeded to the group to hear what the accused had said about him. The rate of the freight depended more or less upon the steamer being fully sold or partially sold. It also depended upon the state of the market. At the time the Helezones was loading the freight market was falling. Filling up orders for one ship do not affect the market for other ships. That would not necessarily depress the market.

The complainant was further cross-examined by Mr. Smetham. He said he loaded all the hatches of the Helezones by the 27th of April. Witness was then examined as to the tons of cargo he loaded in detail day and night up to the 1st of May. On the 3rd May witness loaded the s. s. T. R. Thompson for Messrs. Ralli Brothers. On that day witness did not remember having taken his men from the s. s. Helezones to load the s.s. T. R. Thompson. The accused did not do the dock work of his firm himself. Witness was appointed stevedore of the Helezones by her owners, and they were pleased with the way he served them. The owners had sent out another ship, s. s. Hyperia subsequently, but witness could not get her. Messrs James Mackintosh and Company negotiated with the accused for the charter of the Hyperia. The accused knowing that witness was the owner's stevedore asked the owners he would not charter the ship except on his own Charter Party form. Upon this the partner of Messrs Mackintosh in England closed the steamer with the owners. Then Messrs Mackintosh and Company, however, could not fix the steamer in Bombay. Upon this the owners were approached and they waived their objection to the accused's offer and so witness could not get the ship. The ship was afterwards transferred to Messrs. Ralli Brothers. The arrangement not to employ witness had been made by the ship's owners before the ship was transferred and so witness could not get the ship from Messrs Ralli Brothers also. Witness consulted Mr Chabildas about the words that had been used by the accused for him (witness), but he was not advised by Mr. Chabildas to go to a lawyer. Witness was never congratulated for any smart piece of work by the accused.

Re-examined by Mr Velinker the witness said the accused's cargo was entirely an April shipment. It was ordered on board before the end of the month. With the exception of a very small quantity all the cargo had been shipped by the end of April. On the morning of the 4th May none of the cargo was left to be shipped. If there was any cargo left to be shipped on the 1st May it must have been due to its late arrival. If the Helezones came on demurrage it would not affect the interest of any of the shippers. The demurrage would fall upon the charterers. More cargo was not taken on account of the ship being not in good order, and not on account of want of time.

Some more witnesses were examined and the hearing was adjourned.

RAIDS ON GAMBLING DENS.

A SURPRISE AT GIRGAUM.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Wheatly charged Dosa Devchand and Damji Keshavji with keeping a common gaming house, and nine others with gaming in it with cards and money. The accused were arrested on Monday night while they were gaming in a house rented by the first and second accused at Bhendy Bazar. Three packs of cards as well as Rs. 40 in cash were found on the ground. All the accused pleaded guilty to the charge while five of them also admitted one previous conviction. The first accused was fined Rs. 50; two of the accused were fined Rs. 30 each, three more Rs. 20 each; and the rest Rs. 10 each.

In the same Court, before Mr. J W S Dracup, Superintendent Barnett charged Mr. Virjee Tricum, Luximidas Virjee, Narotum Keshau and five others with gaming and with house trepass. Mr. S. B. Spencer and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleaders, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that about two o'clock yesterday morning Superintendent Barnett in company of Inspector O'Keeffe and a party of native policemen, proceeded to a bungalow situated in Girgaum Back Road, where they saw the accused sitting on the floor and gaming with cards and money. On finding the doors fastened from the inside, the police broke them open with a crow-bar and arrested the accused. About Rs. 500 were found on the accused and Rs. 32 on the ground. On inquiries the police found that the bungalow belonged to Mr. M. H. Mody and had been unoccupied for some time past. They further ascertained that the accused used the place without the owner's permission.

On the application of Mr. Barnett the case was remanded in order to enable him to instruct the Public Prosecutor.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 20.

Wednesday.—The barometer has been steady or has fallen slightly everywhere except in Baluchistan, south-west Punjab, Sind and Gujarat where it has risen slightly, and at the foot of the Kashmir Himalayas, where it has fallen briskly to rapidly. Pressure is low and in moderate to considerable defect in south-west Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and the United Provinces. Rain has fallen in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, East Central India, showers in the United Provinces, Central Provinces, Punjab and the Deccan. Rain has increased slightly on the West Coast. Nowgong has received 3 1-2 inches, Jhansi, Burdwan, Sibsagar, Diamond Island 2 1-2, Mergui, Lashio, Silchar, Purnea, Calicut, Karwar, Pachmarhe, Jubbulpore 2, Moulmein Akyab, Barisal, Tezpur, Bahraich Cochin, Mangalore, Goa, Hoshangabad 1 1-2, Ranikhet, Cawnpore, and Montgomery one inch. Light to moderate rain is probable during next the 24 hours in Burma Coast, Assam, Bengal Bihar West Coast, showers in the United Provinces, East Central India, Central Provinces and the interior of Burma. A few local showers are possible in west Rajputana and the Punjab.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer Nairung, Captain J. E. Sandilands which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast Ports, reports having had ordinary monsoon weather and very high sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba In.	Colaba Cts
Previously registered	28	15	31	54	31	29	24	06
Wednesday, 20th July	0	21	0	05	0	03	0	02
Total	28	36	31	59	31	32	24	08
Total fall to 20th July. '03	44	39	41	44	41	54	44	40
Total fall to 20th July. '02	20	24	24	43	22	24	22	92

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

	In.	Cts.
Wednesday, 20th July	0	43

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29'423	SE	7	97'5	84'9	6.	......	0'00	0 00
Jask	29'488	E	11	92'3	89'2	82	......	0'00	— 0'13
Muscat	29'450	SE	7	91'3	90'0	82	......	0'00	— 0'40
Aden	29'570	SE	6	93'3	83'8	73	......	0 00	— 0'01
Lahore	29 426	Calm	2	93'9	81'3	70	......	1'75	— 1 08
Sirsa	29'45	SW	4	103'8	80'[illegible]	79	0'[illegible]0	1'51	— 2'74
Delhi	29'453	Calm	3	89'2	78'.	3.	......	7'80	— 1'78
Agra	29'432	NE	5	87'0	78'9	91	0'62	12'10	+ 1'98
Cawnpore	29 417	NNE	1	89'3	77'8	90	1'18	16'35	+ 5'65
Allahabad	2'425	SSE	4	88'6	79 1	87	......	7'67	— 5'81
Jhansi	29'456	WSW	7	80'6	75'1	93	2'[illegible]	15'33	+ 1'47
Jacobabad	29'4.6	ESE	7	108'9	85'6	75	......	0'30	— 0'61
Karachi	29'513	W	18	89'4	78'7	83	......	0'00	— 2'92
Jeypore	29'512	W	9	93 2	76'1	71	0'14	5'09	— 3'26
Ajmere	29'544	NW	7	92 4	78'5	76	......	4'61	— 3'03
Deesa	29'551	SW	15	94'6	77 6	74	......	4'20	— 4'39
Ahmedabad	29'586	SW	3	93'7	78'1	74	......	5'86	— 9 10
Bhuj	29 587	W	25	91 3	77'9	82	......	1'53	— 5'19
Jamnagar	29'599	WSW	29	92'0	78'7	75	......	7'88	— 2 43
Dwarka	29'596	WSW	23	84'4	79'3	83	......	2'01	......
Rajkot	29 618	W	18	93'9	77'1	76	......	10'96	— 2 77
Bhavnagar Para.	29 626	SW	15	96 6	78'5	69	......	2'78	— 4'70
Veraval	29'631	W	15	82'6	78'3	86	......	5'73	— 3'75
Neemuch	29'.80	WSW	14	84'5	74'7	89	......	8 58	— 1'75
Indore	29'606	NW	12	85'5	73'4	84	......	9'17	— 3'08
Saugor	29'551	W	13	77'4	70'.	93	0'33	21'91	+ 3'39
Jubbulpore	29'503	NNW	4	77'9	72'1	99	1'86	15'44	— 6'62
Hoshangabad	29 575	SW	3	80'7	73'2	90	1'55	11'96	— 5'36
Khandwa	29'593	W	11	88'2	77'5	76	......	6'78	— 4'68
Raipur	29 513	SW	11	85'6	73'4	88	......	20'82	+ 2 33
Nagpur	29'566	W	10	88'7	74'1	84	0'34	13'31	— 5
Amraoti	29'611	WSW	18	88'2	75'0	77	......	12'94	— 0 68
Akola	29'615	NW	14	86'0	74'9	74	......	9'74	— 2 71
Surat	29 616	W	12	88'6	79'1	71	......	6'50	—14'72
Malegaon	29'621	WNW	15	88'4	73'5	70	0'01	5 60	— 2'09
Bombay	29'672	W	20	85'6	79'1	85	0'03	24'04	—14'92
Poona	29'688	WSW	19	83'1	70'9	79	0'.7	3 60	— 5' 5
Ahmednagar	29'666	W	14	84'3	75'4	76	0'05	3'63	— 3'46
Aurangabad	29 639	WNW	19	82'8	69'2	90	0 07	10'39	......
Sholapur	29'568	WSW	16	93'7	71'5	68	0 11	7'78	+ 0'62
Ratnagiri	29'716	W	12	81'8	74 9	83	0'5.	71 96	+17 15
Bijapur	29'681	SW	17	87'9	69'8	80	......	3 72	— 1'22
Belgaum	29'712	WSW	23	73'3	66'3	95	0'20	7'01	+ 8'86
Mormugoa	29'729	NW	10	82 5	74'4	91	0'99	67'83	+22 90
Karwar	29 739	SSW	7	79 6	73'5	83	1'75	75 81	+13 15
Mangalore	29'775	WNW	5	83'4	73 4	90	1,33	77'69	+16 26
Calicut	29'814	ENE	2	82'7	73 7	92	1'87	66 40	+11'39
Cochin	29'827	ESE	L	81'7	71'7	85	1 51	55 11	+12'09
Bangalore	29'781	WSW	16	80 2	64'8	85	0'11	5 45	— 0 17
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29'653	W	10	90'4	71'2	79	0'25	8'12	— 0'38
Masulipatam	29'618	WNW	13	96'6	81'1	77	......	8 34	— 0'28
Bellary	29'704	WSW	14	92 6	74'2	66	......	3'36	+ 0'62
Cuddapa	29'701	W	M	98'2	78'4	60	......	2'71	— 3'01
Madras	29'690	WSW	8	99'0	79'0	61	0'02	2'85	— 1'89
Coimbatore	29'778	SW	21	88'9	70'6	84	......	2 19	— 0 21
Trichinopoly.	29'742	SW	8	94'5	78'8	65	......	0'49	— 1'74
Nagapatam	29'715	W	8	91'8	79'0	60	......	1'51	— 1'10
Colombo	29'824	WSW	12	84'0	78'0	83	...	17 19	+ 5'48

In column Wind, "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy

Bombay Local Rainfall :—J. J. H.=0'01 (33'67) : G. T. H =0'05 (31 55) St. G. H.=0'05 (31'13) ; C. P.=0'03 (24 01)

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and somewhat irregular. The barometer is from '04 to 08 in defect of normal in the Punjab, United Provinces, and at Saugor, Jubbulpore and Rajpur.

Winds are irregularly cyclonic in the Central and United Provinces, north-easterly to south-easterly at Jacobabad, Calicut and Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat, the greater part of the Bombay Presidency, and at Amaraoti, Bangalore and Coimbatore.

Temperature.—The variations of both the day and the night temperatures are generally small. The maximum varied from 109° at Jacobabad to 73° at Belgaum and the minimum from 81° at Lahore and Masulipatam to 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in almost all districts.

Rain has fallen along The Coast and also at some stations in the Central and United Provinces Rajputana, the Madras Presidency and over the Deccan. The chief amounts are :—2'60" at Jhansi, between one and two inches at Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Karwar, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore and Cawnpore and nearly an inch at Mormugao.

Weather.—A small area of abnormally low pressure lies in the United Provinces and at Jabbulpore, where winds are irregularly cyclonic and rain is likely. Rain in light or moderate showers is also to be expected along the West Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th July 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ... inches	29'651
Temperature of the air ... degrees	8.'5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77'8
Dew Point	76'6
Relative humidity of Air	0'851
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8'6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	85'6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77'1
General-Directions of Wind.*	WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	481
Fall of Rain	0 23
Total fall during month	8'89
" " year	24'08
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th July..	0 00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

LORD-LIEUTENANT'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who was on a motor tour, had a narrow escape near the village of Inver, in Donegal, on June 30th. The large Napier car in which his Excellency, the Hon. Mrs. Ridley, Colonel Cooper, Colonel Heseltine, the Hon. Cyril Ward, and Mr. Herbert Fetherstonehaugh were seated was ascending a steep hill. The Viceroy was driving, when half way up the ascent, the motor stopped, and the car began to run rapidly down. The brakes refused to act, and the party were in imminent danger. On one side was a cliff with a sheer drop of thirty feet and on the other a high bank. Lord Dudley ran the motor into the bank, and the impact overturned the car. All the occupants were thrown violently to the ground, but beyond a shaking every one happily escaped though Mrs. Ridley was slightly cut on the face. The damaged car was repaired, and the party were able to proceed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Onda, 3409 tons, Captain J Robertson, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Gisela, 2640 tons Captain G Damianovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 5th July, with a general cargo and three deck, passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2862 tons, Captain J E Sandilands, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 18th June via coast ports, with a general cargo and coal and 41 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Crewe Hall, 2680 tons, Captain W J Haughton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 23rd June with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Eadly Mrs Davies and infant, and Miss Meligan.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr H C Somerville	Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	De Berry	31-5 R I Marine
R I M S Canning	Wilson	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr Huddleston	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat Baluchi	......	......
Do Karen	......	......
Do Pathan	......	......

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 20.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Diana (bque)	696	Pahlsson			W & A G & Co
Denechiand bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Jelunga	3361	Windebank			M M & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Canara	1216	Carey			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davisong			E Tajbhoy
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Muttra	2985	Alexander			M M & Co
Onda	3410	Robertson			M M & Co
Chindwara	1482	MacLean			M M & Co
Istrar	2978	Perks	Hull		K Nixon & Co
Den of Airlie	2270	Jarvis			T Morrison and Co
Orissa	3525	Fry			M M & Co
Tientsin	2555	Goldsmith			P & O S N Co
Nurani	2870	Thompson	Calcutta		T M & Co
Coromandel	2782	Montford	China	27-7	P & O Co
Alboin	650	Ralston			F F Campbell & Co
Nyanza	2640	Macaulay			W & A G & Co
Itria	3420	Tice			M M & Co
Vadala	2164	Skinner	Calcutta		M M & Co
Obra	296	Johnstone			M M & Co
Bhundara	2215	Swanson	Calcutta		M M & Co
Gisela	2640	Damianovich			A L S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Grant	2505	Cowie	Antwerp	28-7	F Muir & Co
B	Imogen	2454	Edwards	Amsterdam	22-7	F M & Co
C	Crewe Hall	2680	Houghton	K'chi	27-7	K Nixon
F	Umta	3192	Stream		23-7	M M & Co
F	Bodlewell	2208	Seurr	Antwerp	23-7	M M & Co
K	Mahammadi	1252	Galley	Repairing		B & P S N Co
L	Akbar	1440	Baldwin	Repairing	26-7	H C Joosub
M	King Arthur	1047	Bunel	P G Repairing		B & P S N Co
N	Bundesrath	1319	Ahrens	Zanzibar	30-7	A Strandes
O	Naderi	1168	Metcalfe	Red Sea Ports	23-7	B & P S N Co
P	Fenay Lodge	2075	Neuman	Port Said	22-7	R A Willis
Q	Lindenhall	2595	Edwards	Antwerp	30-7	J M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Bengal	2751	Phillips		20-7	P & O S N Co
3	Pekin	2522	Cooke	China	22-7	P & O Co
4	Clan Gordon	2268	Gladstone	Genoa	30-7	F Muir
7	Lismore	3277	Sloane	Hull	27-7	F Muir
8	St George	2673	Pugh	Dunkirk	30-7	K Nixon & Co
9	Alavia	2973	Peel	Mauritius	21-7	E Tajbhoy
10&11	Oceana	3307	Street	London	22-7	P & O Co
15	Kola	498	McDiarmed	P Gulf	21 7	M M & Co
16	Dwarka	759	Rothwell	K'chi	23-7	M M & Co

39 Ton Crane.

Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Repairing		Shpd & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Nerbudda	1961	Plommer	Zanzibar	26 7	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
21	Crewe Hall s	Haughton	Liverpool, June 23
	Nairung s	Sandilands	Calcutta, June 13
	Gisela s	Damianovich	Calcutta, July 5

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	Megna s	McGregor	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Kola, McDiarmed, for Persian Gulf
" Onda, Robertson, for Rangoon

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Nera, for China and Australia
" Den of Airlie, for Marseilles

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July	Names.	Tons.	From
16	Aparima	3614	Singapore
16	Maharani	1047	Moulmein

DEPARTURES.

July	Names.	Tons.	For
16	Umbilo	1233	Cape Ports
16	Khodoung	913	Rangoon
16	Maharaja	1404	Rangoon
16	Mahratta	3683	Antwerp
16	Ardito	2301	Venice etc
16	Syriam	801	Rangoon
17	Commilla	5 0	Chittagong etc
17	Satara	5327	Bombay
18	Verzinia	2790	Kurrachee
18	Bangala	1035	Rangoon

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	From
11	Argyll	Calcutta
16	Arroyo	Calcutta
18	Mombassa	Calcutta

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Oriental, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austria, from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay on the morning of the 20th instant, and may be expected here on Friday noon the 22nd instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, July 21.

There will be a Lecture by the Adjutant at the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Club, Apollo Bunder, to-day at 6-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st July

1 Extract from the Bombay Government Gazette dated Bombay Castle, 27th April 1904, is published for information :—No 2126—Volunteer Corps—Captain Vincent Cluge French is transferred from the Nagpur Volunteer Corps Rifles to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

By Order,
A. R. SHARP, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 20.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—110 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 107 bales skins W and A Graham and Co ; 20 cwt beeswax D Vallybhoy and Co ; 1 bale woollen carpets Industrial Missions Aid Society ; 9 cwt almond seed 6 cwt wax and 11 cwt mother of pearl shell K B Sajan ; 78 bales cotton D Hirjee ; 20 bales skins, S Ebrambhoy ; 5 bales carpets and 2 bales drafery Tellery and Stavrides ; 13 bales skins W and A Graham and Co ; 23 bales skins C Joosub ; 5 bales hides M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Istrar s—6000 cwt cottonseed and 1500 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Becher ; 1740 cwt cotton seed Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK

St George s—190 cwt rapeseed John Fachiri ; 781 cwt poppy seed David Sassoon and Co ; 1526 cwt linseed and 3092 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros ; 600 cwt horns B Esmail.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oceana s—1 bale carpets Tellery and Stavrides.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bodlewell s—130 bales hemp, 95 bales aloe fibre Khimjee Visram and Co ; 2000 cwt wheat and 5500 cwts rapeseed, 100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers ; 5423 cwt rapeseed and 7774 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

Leudenball s—2000 cwts mowraseed, A. Blascheck and Co; 4100 cwts rapeseed, Ernst Lam and Co.

Clan Grant s—2000 cwts poppyseed, Ernst Lam and Co; 801 cwt mustardseed 2000 cwts mowraseed A Blascheck and Co

FOR GENOA.

Clan Gordon s—1070 cwts linseed 999 cwts teelseed Ralli Brothers ; 570 cwts tallow M J Joombhay and Co ; 700 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—600 bales twist N J Abraham ; 400 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co ; 100 tons old iron K Nixon and Co ; 700 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 300 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co ; 1000 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

Nera s—150 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co ; 200 bales twist R S N Talati and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Coromandel s—40 chests opium P and O S N Co.

FOR KOBE.

Coromandel s—2 bales wool N Cursetjee and Co.
Pekin s—17 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Pekin s—4 bales skins K M Bhesania.

THE WAR

will lead to an increased demand for all classes of Army Clothing Supplies and if we should find

GREAT BRITAIN

LIKELY TO BE INVOLVED

it will necessitate the greater part of our output going to the Indian Government Departments which will restrict our output for private orders, and as we do not wish to see our customers'

INTERESTS PREJUDICED

we are taking the liberty of reminding all Readers that for supplies of Suitings for England, Sea, The Hills, School, Sport, Games or Work, early application should be made for samples to the undermentioned who make no charge for them. Our industry cannot be enumerated among

BRITISH LOSSES

for we are and have always been Manufacturers of Broadcloths, Serges, Flannels, Worsteds, Hosiery, Yarns for Weaving, Knitting and Carpets, Clothing of all descriptions whether standard sizes or to measure, and we have gained ground rather than lost it.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE KHANA KITAB,
By "SARAH."
AN INCOMPARABLE COLLECTION
OF
RECIPES FOR THE KITCHEN.

Invaluable to the Housekeeper.

ONE RUPEE.

COMBRIDGE & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1904.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

WRITING on board the German battleship Prinz Adalbert at Kiel, Mr. J. L. Bashford sends to the "Empire Review" what he describes as "the Truth about the German Navy." He informs us that alarmists in England are working on wrong lines and there is no occasion for their alarm. Germans regret the existence of suspicion in England, for, so far as they are concerned, there is no ground for it. The closest feeling of comradeship has always prevailed between English and German naval officers and the seamen of both navies wherever they met. That is true, but is it not because the German officer knows he has so much to learn from the British officer, who on his side is so conscious of his own superiority that he feels he can well afford to be magnanimous? Still, an German eminent naval officer has persuaded Mr. Bashford that to naval men in Germany the charges brought against their Admiralty of preparing an aggression war against England appear to be too foolish to deserve even any notice—still less refutation. We are asked to believe that they never contemplated such a plan and could never have the slightest chance of forging one like it. "You have only to contemplate the number and strength of your battleships as compared with ours," said the eminent German naval officer. "Of your armoured cruisers, many of which are all but as good and strong as first-class battleships, carrying equally heavy guns and the amount of your naval estimates—in short, the position you actually hold as a naval power as compared with ours, and you can then form only one opinion, namely, that even if we would, we could not even overtake you . . . We are bound to defend our country at home and abroad; we have our foreign commerce and our colonies. It is inconceivable to me how people in England can persist in clamouring against our estimate of what is necessary to support our position as a Power of the first rank." There is something in this view of the situation, but both Mr. Bashford and his German naval friend, for the time, overlook the necessity which Great Britain recognised for our navy being equal to those of any other two Powers.

Mr. A. W. Wilson, the other day in the "National Review," unhesitatingly asserted that the central and dominating fact through which we are passing is the hostility of Germany to England. Yet while the German authorities have decided to ask for a considerable increase in the German Navy, in England there is the cry for disarmament, and with it inefficiency in the services which can only be overcome by revolutionary reforms. During the past six years Germany has built thirteen battleships to our sixteen, and on face of that and other evidence Mr. Wilson argues that the new German programme marks Germany's intention to prepare to take the offensive against England with or without allies. The programme of 1900 involved a naval alliance, if Germany were to be certain of winning. The reason why the Germans are so much stronger, why they are two to one, writes Mr. Wilson, is to be found in their policy of concentration. All their good fighting ships are kept at home to strike in Europe. Ours are but nominally so, an example being furnished by the fact that during the very critical moments of last February, when panic seized upon the foreign bourses, the Cruiser Squadron, instead of being concentrated and ready in Europe, was touring on the North American station. The danger to England at present is shown to lie in a surprise attack, if Germany alone is the antagonist and that not of a very grave nature. But if Germany had the support of any other single power, the nation would be exposed to disaster. Then again we were told that at the commencement of the present War, Germany regarded with secret satisfaction a drain on Russia's military resources, which would confirm Germany's title to be considered the strongest Continental Power and a diminution in strength which would seriously impair the fighting value of the Dual Alliance. It is impossible observed a contributor "that some of the more ardent even dreamed of a collision between the English and French fleets which would leave the young German Navy mistress of the Seas." Incompatibility of fundamental interests, were we not told, separates Germany from England; that in a struggle for existence Germany would not help us if she could, and without imputing to her anything more than a legitimate desire to further her own interests the maintenance of the British empire is not an object for which she could be expected to make great sacrifices?

We must ever bear in mind that Germany's road to supremacy "lies across our own back." Yet Mr. Bashford would have us believe that the Kaiser has not created his navy as an aggressive weapon of war, but for the sole purpose of defending Germany's possessions and interests. He gives us large batches of figures to show the absurdity of the assertion that the British fleet will shortly be left in European waters is stronger than the German, but he misses the point altogether, as he will recognise by a perusal of Mr. Wilson's observations. He makes out a very good case in support of Germany's plea that her combined military and naval expenditure has only increased by seven-pence per head in the last ten years, though her imports and exports have increased from 352 to 548 million pounds, her mercantile marine tonnage from 1,511,579 to 2,203,804; whilst England, with an increase of only one and a half millions in her mercantile marine tonnage and from 576 to 779 million pounds in her exports and imports, her military expenditure has gone up from 9s. 6d. to 17s. He overlooks the fact, however, that Germany's expenditure on her Navy has increased three-fold in the last ten years. Still in direct opposition to Mr. Wilson's contentions and those of "Olim Berolinensis" to which we drew attention last week, that the German army is not kept strong for aggressive purposes, that our Teutonic brother has no intention to strengthen his navy to enter for aggressive purposes and the object of his navy as well as of his army is pacific and defensive. Mr. Bashford's distinguished German naval friend even succeeded so far as to persuade him that in maritime matters Germany is always ready to attain her ends, when possible, by co-operation with England—no doubt; though to co-operate that England may gain her ends is another matter—and that neither of us would gain anything by taking opposite sides in any complication in any part of the world. Mr. Bashford is apparently easily convinced, and we doubt if the "Empire Review" has done the State much service in publishing his views.

CANADIAN FINANCE. A GOOD deal of attention has been directed to the financial position of certain of the Australian States and some other Colonies, Canada among them, have congratulated themselves that they are not as the Australians. But it may be the fate of Dominion politicians to be told later on that they are living in "a fool's paradise" in regard to financial as well as military matters. New South Wales and the other Australian States may be heavily indebted, but they are at least in the position of knowing exactly what their liabilities and their assets are. The case of Canada is different, in consequence of the habit of the Dominion and Provincial Governments of guaranteeing the bonds of railway, industrial and other enterprises. The direct national debt of Canada is undoubtedly moderate in relation to its population and resources, but there are those who believe it necessary to utter the warning that the Dominion may, in the near future, make excessive demands on the British money markets. The Dominion debt of 260 million dollars plus the amounts of provincial and municipal indebtedness give no cause for alarm, but it is in regard to the load of securities bearing Government guarantee that apprehension is felt. A great mass of these securities must be put upon the market within the next few years and their amount may seriously affect Canada's established excellent credit. Moreover the national and provincial expenditure is annually increasing, in eight years that of the Dominion Government having risen from forty to sixty million dollars. It is in regard to new railway projects that excessive demands on the national credit will be made in the near future. For the construction of the eastern division of the new Grand Trunk Pacific Transcontinental Railway, not less than a hundred million dollars will have to be borrowed, and this sum will be a direct addition to the national debt. Canada's public credit will further become responsible for fifty million dollars' worth of bonds on account of the construction of the western division of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, while the Dominion also guarantees bonds amounting to nine million dollars for the extension of the Canadian Northern Railways main line to Edmonton. Moreover, the Government of Ontario, which happily has no debt, is lending its credit on a large scale in guaranteeing new railway projects. It is estimated that the schemes now in execution or inception with Dominion or provincial support involve an expenditure during the next few years of not less than two hundred million dollars. It is true that none of these enterprises may ever become a direct charge on the public funds, but the possibility exists and may have a considerable effect on Canadian credit. When a direct indebtedness has to be met, ample provision can be made for it, but liabilities produced by endorsements have an unfortunate way of claiming attention at periods of depression when it is not easy to redeem them. Many Canadians are, therefore, urging that it would be better for the Dominion to borrow direct and advance the money at slightly higher rates of interest to the various enterprises now supported by the guarantee of their bonds. The Government ownership of railways and telegraphs is also being advocated, and this is being the more strongly urged on account of the exploitation by American Syndicates of the large areas of land given to the railway concessionaires. The Syndicates having acquired from the first holders lands which originally were part of the pubilc estate in Western Canada are now selling them at big prices. The results of this form of speculation are compelling even the strongest opponents of State railways to reconsider the position. In their railways the Australian Colonies certainly have assets that Canada does not possess.

THE UNITED STATES' PRESIDENCY. As announced the other day, Republicans and Democrats have made their nominations for the Presidency of the United States and the elections in November will tell us whether Mr. Roosevelt is to remain at White House for the next five years. Five years ago, the Republicans made him Vice-President because they believed he was too virile a character for the Presidency. But the unforeseen happened and for the last two and a half years Mr. Roosevelt's vigorouo and straight policy, while winning the admiration of many, has offended those whose resources make them powerful. At the Chicago Convention the aggressiveness of Mr Roosevelt was compromised by the nomination of Senator Fairbanks, a more moderate individual, as Vice-President. There is a large weight of American opinion which considers that the United States need a period of rest after a lustrum of expansion, aggressive Monroeism, and domestic legislative unrest. The nomination of Judge Parker by the Democrats is more an indication of this feeling than of any unusual brilliance on the part of the Democratic nominee. It is true that as a rule the world knows little of America's greatest men until they suddenly appear on a pinnacle. Mr. Cleveland has stated that when he entered White House for the first time, his one thought was that his predecessor had never heard of him. Although Mr. Roosevelt was known to the world, before he attained even the Vice-Presidency, nobody outside the United States had heard about Judge Parker until a few months ago; yet the chances of the polls and the American constitution may send him from the Bench to rule the destinies of the States during the next five years. Mr. Roosevelt's re-election seems probable but is by no means certain, and if Mr. Parker be elected, it will be because of the desire for a period of quiet administration. Neither the programme of Republicans nor that of the Democrats counts for much except to provide election cries, the policy of the administration being dictated by opportunism. But that the cry of humanity crucified on "a cross of gold" with which Mr. Bryan sought to win the Presidency has lost all force is shown by the Democratic Party's anxiety to delete currency from their platform in order to secure their candidate. That Mr. Hearst, the millionaire, newspaper proprietor who set out avowedly to buy a nomination for the Presidency, has been rejected is satisfactory. Cynicism in the eyes even of American politicians may be carried too far; for however much make-believe there may be about their pretensions, the man who publicly indicates an estimate of political morality like that held by Mr. Hearst is clearly not "playing the game." In self defence the politicians had to reject the cynical millionaire.

WE understand that no definite plans have yet been made regarding Lord Curzon's autumn tour.

No very definite news has reached India regarding the movements of the Somaliland Mullah, and the strength of his force is so far unknown.

THE election of five Fellows of the Bombay University by Elected Fellows will take place on August 15th. The election of five Fellows by Graduates will take place on September 9th.

AT a special meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce a resolution was passed expressing regret at the death of the late Secretary of the Chamber, Mr. W. B. Wishart, and recording an acknowledgment of the services he rendered to the interests of trade and commerce in Upper India.

MR. F. E. DUNN, of Bangalore, who has lately arrived at Lahore from Afghanistan, made a record ride from Kabul to Dacca, 160 miles, with transport, in four days. He says that the heat in the low country is abnormal, but the harvest generally has been unusually good. This is his second commercial trip to Kabul.

NEWS from Kabul is to the effect that a fortnight ago the Amir was arranging for the marriage of Sardar Umar Jan, with a daughter of Mahomed Naim Khan Chitrali, a Brigadier-General in the Afghan Army. The bride had arrived in Kabul with her father, and the wedding ceremony has probably taken place by now.

THE Amir has treated Mr. Dobbs and Major Wanliss in the most hospitable manner. Supplies were placed all along their route to Kabul, and they were accorded a generous welcome on their arrival at the Capital. During their stay there they have received every consideration as the honoured guests of His Highness. They are understood to be now on their way to Peshawar.

THE Tibetans seem at last to have realised that the only effective way of stopping the Mission and its escort on the way to Lhassa is to sweep the country to be traversed clear of all food supplies. This has been done apparently in the district between Gyantse and the Karo Pass, but it is uncertain whether a similar plan has been adopted further eastwards. If it has, the difficulties of General Macdonald's march will be very seriously increased.

THE report from St. Louis that "twenty long rents have been discovered in M. Santos-Dumont's airship, which has apparently been slashed by someone with a jack-knife during the night," is curiously reminiscent of what took place on the last occasion on which Santos-Dumont was present at the Crystal Palace. The injuries to the balloon then prevented Santos-Dumont's long-expected "flight over London," and Reuter's St. Louis correspondent said it would not now be ready for the ascent on July 4.

THE "Chronicle's" Bucharest correspondent tells how Theodore Stavarache, living in the town of Hermezin, near Jassy, fulfilled a prophecy. He had his fortune told sixty-five years ago by a gypsy, who said that he would die by the bayonet. He fought through the Russo-Turkish War, was decorated for conspicuous bravery at Plevna and Smardan, and never received a scratch. Last week, however, at the age of seventy-five, he committed suicide with his grandson's bayonet.

THE "Chronicle's" correspondent at Berlin tells of an amusing restaurant trick. In order to increase the drawing powers of their establishments several proprietors lighted on the idea of having lady orchestras, but, as they were unable to find a sufficient number of musically-educated ladies to fill their bands, they adopted the expedient of placing those ladies in front who really could play, and occupying the desks behind with good-looking girls, who used their bows and blew their clarionets only in dumb show. The police regard these practices as attempts to deceive the public, and have instituted proceedings in several cases.

I HAVE not noticed writes a correspondent of a Home paper any deductions drawn from the recent decision in the Kubelik libel case as to the limits of fair criticism. Yet if the principle there adopted is to be followed here the matter would nearly affect some of the most popular writers. Kubelik objected to some very unflattering criticisms of his personal appearance; the Court, however, held that, as his portrait was much obtruded in advertisements interviews, and so forth, criticisms on his personal appearance became fair comment, and judgment was given for the defendant. Seeing how much we are privileged to read nowadays of the private life and ways and households of popular writers—to say nothing of the multiplicity of portraits in the illustrated papers—a decision on these lines would seem to open the door to some very unpleasant raids by the enemy, the critic. Meanwhile Kubelik has become the proud father of twins, and is said to be overwhelmed by flattering congratulations on the event which have healed, it may be hoped, all smarts caused by the unkindness of the ill-conditioned critic.

SOME amusing and novel juvenile answers to questions set in examination papers are given in the report of the Intermediate Education Board for Ireland, published this week. In a geometry paper one boy said:—'Take a line, terminate it at one end, and illuminate it at the other end." Another :said—"Let the line A B go inside with C D." Then in literature, various candidates included in their lists of Highland flowers such exotics as "nymph," "ewe," "minaret," "cupola," and "the deadly nightingale." But, after all, is the fault entirely that of the pupils? We find the Advising Examiner in Literature, after explaining that the first canto of the "Lady of the Lake" was the entire course, remarking sadly:—It is painfully surprising to find that after an academic year nominally devoted to so short a course, scarcely any student could answer satisfactorily such simple questions as: Why did the hunter "sorrow o'er the expiring horse"? and "Why did not Fitzjames ask the ladies who and what they were?" This reminds one of the Sunday school teacher who posed his class with the profound question: "What did a certain man?"

FOREIGN SPOTS TO TOUCH.

IN THE COUNTRY OF THE DOME.

[BY CHARLES DAWBARN.]

THE man in the train said it was hot. I agreed. The same subject seemed to warm him, and he became expansive. "Ah," he observed, "you English are a strange people. You never seem to like to be 'chez vous.'" I mentioned that there happened to be a few millions who remained pretty much attached to their native soil the year through. "Of course, of course, I do not speak of them but of the "rentier" class. There are numbers of your countrymen who live all the winter at Nice or Cannes or Biarritz; they pass all the summer in Switzerland, and they return to the Mediterranean in the winter. They never go home; it is astonishing. They cannot like England. There is another class that is not so rich, but which also remains years—five, six years—away from their own country. They go to these places when it is not the season, and they can live cheaply. You find them on the southern littoral in April and May and in cheap pensions in Switzerland in the winter months."

I tried to explain, writes Mr. Charles Dawbarn in the "Pall Mall Gazette," that this continued expatriation did not argue a lack of love for England but was due to special circumstances. In the first case, the exiles had probably broken with home ties by long residence abroad, as Colonial Governors or Indian officials—perhaps climate and health had something to do with it; in the second the reasons were firstly, lastly, and intermediately economic. Only partially convinced, it may be, may friend said, "Ah it is very different with "nous autres Francais." We like to stay abroad one, two months, if we have the means; after that, we are glad to return to our homes. We cannot support this continual life in hotels, it bores us. We like our family life, and the society of our wives and children." I smilingly assented, remembering that, even when playing golf, the French paterfamilias is hardly constrained to limit his entourage to two of his nearest female friends.

"But the English," he continued, fanning himself with his pocket handkerchief, for it makes very warm, "you meet them everywhere—"partout, partout." In Switzerland, in Italy, in Spain, everywhere where there is a good hotel you find an Englishman spending money and getting the best places."

I bethought me of the remark of the Elder Dumas as recorded in the chronicles of the Goncourts. He propounded the query: 'Why does the Englishman always get the best portion of the chicken?" and he answered himself by saying that it was because he treated the waiter as something less than human whereas the Frenchman invariably regarded him as a fellow-being.

The conversation came back to me when I alighted at Royat after twelve hours in the train, notwithstanding that the "rapides" of the P. L. M. are sufficiently well jointed. But a cross-country route—and I had come from Aix—is always a long affair. In my hotel are thirty-four people; fourteen English, five American, and the balance French and German. Yes the Englishman is "partout, partout"—opening the season and closing it, spending money open-handedly, and only grumbling just a little, to keep his hosts from becoming too easy-going. Neither are the celebrities of the Anglo-Saxon world wanting from this pleasant spa, as was plainly to be seen on examining the register of the bathing establishment, handsomely housed on one side of the park, whilst on the other is the Casino. So you have the life of the place concentrated in a few acres of ground. This is the lower or new town—Royat-les-Bains, properly so called. Up the hill is the old town a queer jumble of ancient streets remaining almost in their mediæval state. In the midst and crowning a rock is set the church square towered and designed to do duty as a fortress in addition to its spiritual functions. An ancient and illuminated roll exhibited at the "Mairie" hard by naively refers to the re-building of the church after the Hundred Years' War at which epoch also Royat fearful of the return of its blue-eyed and flaxen-haired visitors put a stone girdle of fortification about itself. So the village has had early acquaintance with the English. The invasion has taken another turn nowadays. They come from across Channel only to seek the cure of the pure air and the waters and they leave good British gold behind. Aix, hemmed in by the lofty Alps, pants under the July and August sun. Royat on the contrary has always a fresh breeze at least morning and evening coming over the rounded tops of the Dome range. Indeed rapid changes of temperature are frequent. Before nightfall it may have changed three or four times especially if there has been a rain scud to wash the atmosphere. Prudent persons carry a light overcoat on the arm even on a fine warm evening. It is this constant renewal of the strata of the air that puts vigour into tired limbs and makes the watchful maitre d'hotel double the portions in view of the awakened appetite. In the baths they apply the Archimedean axiom of the buoyancy of water in teaching a man the re-use of his legs in the same way this lively and bracing air (something like the air of the English Poppyland) urges the semi-invalid to feats of prowess upon the mountains.

The landscape is dominated by the Puy de Dome. You see it a every turn, just as in Clermont Ferrand it is the perspective of every street end. A singular mountain that rises straight away out of the plain it seems like its neighbouring and lesser heights, to be a gigantic tumulus. Upon its flat top are the ruins of a Roman temple to Mercury and an observatory, which is a modern temple to the god of Wisdom. It is principally remarkable for its isolation and for the far-reaching view from its top. On a fine day they say, the observer armed with a strong glass can make out Mont Blanc, which is a far cry indeed. Like others in the Auvergne, the Puy de Dome is of volcanic origin; hence, indeed, the name "puy," ancient rendering of "puit," signifying something deep down. The Puy de Dome is the presiding god of Royat, but there is a lesser divinity in the Gravenoire or "red mountain"—red because of its ancient volcanic fires, to-day harnessed (as, indeed in the centuries gone by) to the work of supplying the valley with millions of gallons of warm water. One spring alone the Eugenie, yields the enormous output of 1 400,000 quarts in the twenty-four hours. This water is charged with iron and other minerals so that when it is turned into the bath it is of a rusty red. One day an inspector arrived from the Government Sanitary Commission. He looked with disapprobation, deepening into disgust, at the brown contents of the swimming-bath. He was convinced he had caught some one in "flagrant delit." Here was dirty water in an establishment for curing the sick! Abominable! The manager and the sub-manager and the bath man were called. The official held a solemn enquete and prepared to take voluminous notes to be embodied in his next report to Government. Presently it dawned upon him that he was only blaming mother earth for her mineral deposits. And there was no report.

What constitutes the chief attraction of the Royat cure is the bath, with flowing water, gaseous, and containing the most valuable constituents. The bath is most useful in cases of nervous maladies. It is a pleasant experience even for those who are not "nevroses." There is first the sensation, curious and stimulating, perhaps a little alarming, of the rising water; it is succeeded by the feeling that one is receiving a series of mild and very agreeable electric shocks. The afterglow is a delightful continuation of exhilaration. This mineral water is tepid. There is another spring, known as the Cæsar, whose waters are of low temperature, but the species of incrustation which goes on prevents the bather from being sensible of it. The water, delivered in a separate establishment from the main bath-house is much used for tonic purposes. It is a restorer of the jaded and run-down. Royat specialises in these things, and heart affections, rheumatism, and maladies of the skin are also treated with apparently, great success.

Royat has a reputation for the long price. I do not find it justified. The first-class hotels are at least as reasonable as in the other spas. There is an excellent casino, in the theatre of which Coquelin and Jane Hading deign to play, and a kursaal where they give light operas. The town itself is on the Orleans line but the quickest way from Paris is by the P.L.M. (seven hours) with a change at Clermont Ferrand, thence a few kilometres only.

THE RED SEA CRUISERS.

FATE OF THE MALACCA.

ANOTHER CHIFU REPORT.

VLADIVOSTOK FLEET ESCAPES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, JULY 19.

The British Mediterranean fleet left Malta yesterday for Alexandria, Smyrna and Syra in accordance with the arrangements made prior to the recent seizures by the Russian Volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea.

This, however, is exciting sensational rumours of international complications and sent consols down $\frac{7}{16}$ to-day making a fall of $1\frac{1}{16}$ in three days.

These rumours are unfounded, but it is understood that Great Britain has approached the Signatories of the Treaty of Paris with a view to insisting on Russia defining the status of her Volunteer cruisers still in the Black Sea, and may claim demurrage compensation for the seizures hitherto made, but will confine action chiefly to the future.

The Japanese have seized the British steamer Peiping bound from Shanghai to Niuchwang.

LONDON, July 20.

The Foreign Office at St. Petersburg states that the Malacca will be taken to Sevastopol for trial.

The papers continue their indignant outcry at the treatment received by the s. s. Malacca and demand immediate action by Government. They declare that Great Britain as Japan's ally is bound not to permit Russia to increase her resources for injuring Japan by infringing the neutrality of the Dardanelles.

LATER.

The Malacca has arrived at Port said. Her crew and passengers are treated as prisoners, armed guards being posted at all the gangways to prevent any communication with the shore.

Later advices from Port Said state that the passengers on the s. s. Malacca have been transferred to the s. s. Marmora outward bound.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 20.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables as follows, under date, London 19th July :—

Parliamentary opinion recognises the delicacy of the situation created by the presence of the Russian Volunteer Cruisers in the Red Sea. The opinion that Russia is deliberately risking complications to cover her desperate position in Manchuria is discredited by the stopping of a German vessel. Government is known to be very active in the matter and Unionists strongly support their acting with the utmost deliberation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 20.

Reuter (Chifu) says that Chinese who have arrived there from Port Arthur state that four thousand Japanese on the 12th instant, captured one of the East forts near the town, but before reinforcements arrived the Russians cut off the attackers and exploded the mines killing everyone.

LATER.

The Vladivostock Squadron has passed through the Tsugaru Straits and entered the Pacific Ocean.

The Squadron has already overhauled one Japanese steamer.

The Japanese shipping is fleeing for shelter.

THE STOPPAGE OF BRITISH VESSELS.

EXPERIENCES OF THE CREWE HALL.

The steamer Crewe Hall arrived in Bombay yesterday, from Liverpool, bringing cargo for Bombay and Karachi. It will be remembered that, according to a recent telegram, she was stopped and boarded by Russian officers belonging to the cruiser Petersburg. The ship's log book contains an entry relating to the incident which occurred on the 11th July. It states that at 7-30 a.m. on the date named the Crewe Hall was signalled by the Russian cruiser Petersburg in latitude 17·56 north and longitude 40·10, in the Red Sea. At 8 a.m., she was boarded by two Russian officers and 17 men. At 8-30 a.m. the Captain went on board the Russian cruiser to explain why he did not have a manifest of the cargo on board the Crewe Hall. At 9 a.m. the Captain returned accompanied by Russian officers. At 9-30 a.m., the Russian officers left the steamer, but the Crewe Hall was not allowed to proceed until signalled by the Russian cruiser to do so. At 9-40 a.m. the steamer received the signal to proceed. The log book also contains an entry made by one of the Russian officers which explained the reason of the Crewe Hall being stopped and all the details that had been gone through in connection with the examination of her cargo.

Captain W. J. Houghton of the Crewe Hall states that at the time he encountered the Russian cruiser he had ahead of him at daylight on the 11th instant the Ocean Steamship Company's steamer Menelaus. When the Petersburg was first sighted she was a good way behind the Crewe Hall. She was a large vessel capable of steaming 19 knots an hour. The Crewe Hall was at the time running at 10 knots. The cruiser steamed up and overtook the Menelaus, and after signalling to her to stop steered round to the Crewe Hall, and also signalled the same message by means of flags and by firing a blank shot, when within close quarters. The Crewe Hall stopped her engines within half an hour of the signal and at 8 a.m. she was approached by two Russian officers and seventeen men who were all fully armed, the officers with revolvers and the men with rifles and fixed bayonets. Of this party the two officers and a signalman left the boat and boarded the Crewe Hall. The former asked for an inspection of the ship's manifest and was informed that no such document was on board. According to long usage this document had always been sent in advance to the port to which the ships cargo is consigned. Though extremely polite, the Russian officers betrayed some inquisitiveness by not only putting questions to the ship's officers, but also cross-questioning some of the native crew for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the ship's cargo.

Another steamer the s. s. Menelaus, which was also near the Crewe Hall was stopped and examined by the officers of the cruiser Petersburg in the same way as the Crewe Hall.

GENERAL KUROKI.

General Kuroki, says a personal friend of the famous great Japanese soldier, is essentially a safe man. He is well-known for his ability to engineer victory by the most cunning and laborious utilisation of detail, and prefers the slow but sure method ; but when he attacks you may be perfectly certain he has discounted every possibility and secured every moral chance in his favour. He has always been gifted with wonderful strategical precision. and if his opponents make a move in any direction it will always seem the very thing which Kuroki expected. It is impossible to take him by surprise. On the other hand, he is generally successful in deceiving his antagonists as to the direction of his attack, and the number he is employing against them.

JAPANESE WAR RELIEF FUND.

THE Society of the Japanese Residents in Bombay acknowledge with thanks the following further contributions toward the Fund started in aid of the Widows and Families of the Japanese Soldiers and Sailors fallen in the War between Japan and Russia :—

	Rs
Amount previously acknowledged...	70,509-3-3
Through Messrs Fujii & Co. Rangoon.	2,590
Through the "Kesari" Poona (3rd Installment)	500
Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.	500
Staff & Pupils of St. Stephen's College, Delhi, through Mr G Hibbert-Ware ..	175
Through the "Tribune" Lahore (2nd Installment)	141
Messrs N Powell & Co	75
Mr Narsoomul Goculdas	50
Through Mr V G Bakshi, Indore (5th Installment)	70-9-0
The Pleaders' Association through Mr Shiv Prasad Joshi	19
The Eleven Panchas Sarafa, Indore City, through Mr V G Bakshi, Indore	51
A Sympathiser	15
Pandit Chotalal Sharma Vaidya	10
Indore Darbar Vakeel	10
Mr A Higgins, Darjiling	50
Mr Dayanath, Basti	50
Mr Shyam Behari Misra	50
Mr A W Pim, Jhansi	32
Major E B Burton, Jhelum	32
"Yellow Peril"	20
Mr R F Young, Masoori	25
Dwarkanath Datu	26
H Rigg, Jhansi	15
A Parsi	15
Captain J Beaston Bell	15
A Couple	21
Messrs Kalka Prasad, P Lala Prasad & B Ramcharam Sinta	12
Major E A London	10
Captain L A Forbes, Political Agent, Neemuch	10
Madhurao Purshotamji Agaskar	10
Ram Prasad	10
School Boys, Bheta H E School	10
Indra Narayan Chakranarati Gaya	10
Amount under Rs 10	45
Total Rupees	75,093-12-3

Contributions will be received and acknowledged by the Yokohama Specie Bank Ld Bombay, on behalf of the Society.

ALLEGED FORGED CHEQUES.

COMPLAINT BY MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM AND CO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 20.

Major Taylor, Cantonment Magistrate, heard the case to-day in which one Abdul alias Ramzan is charged with cheating by means of forged cheques.

It was stated that on 7th June last a complainant was received by the District Superintendent of Police from Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co. who enclosed a cheque on Lieutenant Cox signed by Lieutenant Thomas and dated 19th February last. Evidence went to show that money on this cheque as well as on two others, had been paid by Dezraz Jetmul to the accused on 19th February last, as he was authorised to sign for Messrs. Ramchund Tarachund, bankers of Sholapur Bazaar. These three cheques in due course were sent to Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co. London, where they were deposited to the credit of Messrs. Ramchund Tarachund. It was then found that these three cheques were forgeries by Ramzan who had taken the cheques, from Lieutenant Pollock's cheque book. Dezraz Jetmul spoke to paying the money to the accused and getting his signature. He spoke to having an interview with Lieutenant Pollock through the butler about the cashing of one of the cheques.

The accused denied the offence alleging that he only knew of one, which he had drawn on a chit from his master. The Magistrate adjourned the case for further evidence and for consideration of taking Lieutenant Pollock's evidence by commission who is now at Simla.

ARMY MANŒUVRES AT POONA.

Troops in the garrison at Poona were out during the day time and were firing guns as if Poona was invaded by an enemy. The troops mustered strong on the race course within a short time. They were despatched in companies to protect important places of the Cantonment. The Arsenal guard, Lieutenant-General's residence and other places were strongly guarded. General Richardson with his staff was in a motor car and inspected the manœuvres very carefully. The Lancers were patrolling the streets. The troops were afterwards dismissed and returned to their quarters within two hours.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 20.

Lieut. Ames, 52nd Sikhs, has been selected for employment as reserve officer, Kurram Militia.

Captain Codrington, 117th Mahrattas, has been selected as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa.

The following transfers and postings of the Royal Artillery officers have been ordered :—Lieutenant T. Brown, No. 3 Mountain battery to No. 4 Company R.G.A., on promotion. Lieutenant Yates from No. 7 Mountain battery to No.21 Company R. G.A. on promotion. Lieutenant Ingham is transferred from No. 8 to No. 7 Mountain battery R. G. A. Lieutenant Dowding No. 6 Mountain battery is posted to No. 8 Mountain battery R. G. A. 2nd Lieutanant Symons from No. 27 to 63 battery R. F. A.

The following appears in the Indian Army Orders:—

"When a vacancy occurs for the appointment of honorary Colonel of any regiment of the Indian Army, the commandant of the unit concerned will submit to the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, through the usual official channel, the name of the Field Marshall or general officer of the Indian Army whom his regiment may derise to be so appointed."

Transfers are notified of Brigadier-General Mason from Bundelkhand to Aden District, and of Major General Clements from Deesa to Bundelkhand District.

Miss A. B. Jarman is gazetted to Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing service in India.

CHOLERA IN PERSIA.

THE Government of Bombay have received the following telegram, dated the 24th June from the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, Bagdad. Owing to cholera, pilgrims to Kerbala or Nejef are forbidden to enter Ottoman territory.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD CURZON AT GUILDHALL.

Presentation of the Freedom of London.

INDIA'S PLACE IN THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, JULY 20.

There was a splendid scene at Guildhall to-day on the occasion of the presentation of the freedom of the City to Lord Curzon.

When his Lordship and Lady Curzon arrived, there was a great gathering of distinguished persons, but the members of the Cabinet were absent owing to an all-night sitting in the House of Commons over the Finance Bill.

Lord Curzon on rising to respond to the Lord Mayor's speech when presenting the Freedom was greatly cheered.

His Lordship reminded Englishmen that India was the greatest constituent of the Empire. He pointed to the services of our Indian troops at Peking and in Somaliland and to the Indian labour in Uganda and elsewhere. India, he said, would play a part of increasing importance in the politics of the world and it was in Asia the future of the Empire would probably be decided.

He dwelt exhaustively on the material progress of reforms and the steady growth of loyalty of the Easterns who could only be ruled from the heart.

His Lordship said he felt no doubts about recommending his Tibet policy to the Imperial Government, especially when Tibet was courting the protection of another Power. The fears regarding Tibet were not illusory but imminent and real, and he hoped to introduce enlightenment and avert unrest and intrigue and establish harmonious relations between the Tibetans and ourselves.

LORD DUNDONALD RECALLED.

Mr. Arnold-Forster in the House of Commons said that the War Office had informed Lord Dundonald that his conduct was not desirable and had requested him to return and not to participate further in political controversies.

THE SOUTH CHINA REBELLION

France and The Disturbances

A REPORT DENIED.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The French Legation at Peking denies that the French Government has threatened to land troops at Kwangsi.

THE PORT OF SHANGHAI.

The "Gazette" publishes an Order in Council making Shanghai a Port of registry.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

The Chinese loan has been fully covered, but the underwriters have had to take up a part.

MYSORE'S GREAT ELECTRIC POWER SCHEME.

A SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 2[illegible].

In a long order, just issued on the progress of the Cauvery Power scheme, the Maharajah of Mysore says that the supply of electrical power to the Kolar Gold mines having been in successful operation for more than a year, the time is ripe for taking stock of the results achieved and for reviewing the whole enterprise in its several aspects.

After referring, at some length, to the history of the scheme, which is regarded as the pioneer enterprise of this nature in India and an advance, in the matter of distance over which power is transmitted, on any other scheme in the world, the order discusses results achieved as compared with the forecasts on the first installation. An excess of 500 horse power, or more than 12 per cent over and above the 4,000 horse power contracted for with the mines, is available. This slight excess will be more than counterbalanced by the saving on the second installation, now in course of erection. The net profits on the first year's working of 31·86 per cent. are probably unparallelled and the forecast for future years indicates very clearly the remarkable value of the property. When the second installation is complete £438,434 sterling will have been spent from funds actually available and without recourse to borrowing. In return, a net profit of £505,600, or more than the cost of the installation, is assured in the first five years, whilst the probable profit in the first nine years amounts to £750,000. Meanwhile all the demands of the mines will have been met and a surplus of over 1,000 horse power will be available for electric lighting or industrial use in Bangalore or elsewhere. The life of the gold mines, the Order says, cannot of course be foretold, but at the worst, the capital will have been recouped, and experience all the world over shows that available power has never yet lacked a purchaser.

In conclusion, after thanking the various officers engaged on the work, His Highness desires to place on record his sense of the pre-eminent services rendered by Major Joly DeLotbiniere, R.E., as the originator and elaborator of the scheme and as its untiring negotiator in India, Europe and America.

LORD AND LADY LAMINGTON.

VISIT POONA WATERWORKS.

POONA, JULY 20.

Lord and Lady Lamington paid a visit to the great Poona waterworks and Lake Fife to-day. The Government House party reached the place at two in the afternoon and were met by Sir Archibald Hunter, the Hon'ble Mr. White, Chief Secretary, Public Works Department, Messrs. Cameron and Visvesvaraya and their staffs and other executive officers. After tiffin which was served in the Chief Engineer's bungalow, the whole party started out to visit Lake Fife. They first inspected the new invention of automatic sluice gate by Mr. Mirza who was congratulated after it was tried. Then their Excellencies looked at Mr. Mawson's automatic gates and proceeded towards the waste. Her Excellency then left by motor car driven by Captain Crawford. On going ahead Mr. Visvesvaraya's gates were opened and were inspected. On leaving Ganeshkhind the party complimented Mr. Visvesvaraya on his invention and thanked for the excellent arrangement made for visiting the lake

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, presiding. There were present Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. M. Kennedy, Mr. James Macdonald, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishha, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. N. N Katrak, Dr A G Viegas, Mr W L Harvey, Commissioner and Mr M N Wadia, Secretary.

LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION

The Commissioner reported for the information of the Committee that he had sanctioned the purchase from Messrs Turner, Hoare and Company of lbs. 400 of black Turnorine valve faces at Rs. 3-6-0 per lb., and lbs. 400 of Brad faces at Rs. 3-8-0 per lb., from Messrs Bradbury, Brady, and Company, required for the Love Grove Pumping Station.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN BOMBAY.

The Committee considered a letter from Commissioner submitting for early consideration a proposal for taking electric current from the Brush Company's mains for the purpose of lighting the Municipal Buildings and the Arthur Crawford Markets. The Commissioner in his report stated that "the present installation of electric wires for the Municipal Offices lighting service is in a bad condition, and it will, if the installation is maintained, be necessay to renew them in the near future. I, therefore, requested the Assistant Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, to consider the matter with a view to taking the electric current from the Brush Company's mains. Mr. Hewett has now furnished me with the necessary details, and I submit the following proposal for the consideration of the Standing Commitee and the Corporation. I will first deal with the question of the working expenses, that is, the annual lighting charges to be paid if the electric current is obtained from the Brush Company's mains, as these will show a saving on the present expenses. If it is estimated that the existing 424 lamps in the Municipal Office building require annually 7,000 units of electricity to light them. But some of the offices are insufficiently lighted and some increase is required. In estimating the units of electricity to be obtained from the Brush Company an increase of 5 per cent. to the present quantity has been made so far as offices are concerned and an allowance has also been made for the use of lights on many of the dark days of the monsoon. The total number of units consumed under the new arrangement will, therefore, be about 9,705. In the Crawford Markets there are 63 lamps requiring 33,450 units of electricity. Two more are lamps will be required to improve the lighting, but the 7 lamps now in the engine-room will not be required. With these alterations the total number of units required for consumption at the Markets will be 33,980. The rate at which the Brush Company has agreed to make the supply to the Municipality is annas 3 per unit for public lighting purposes, and at this rate the cost of lighting the Municipal Offices and the Arthur Crawford Markets would be as follows :—

Municipal Offices.

	Rs	a	p	
9,705 units at 3 annas per unit ...	1,819	11	0	
Meter hire, say	100	0	0	
One lamp attendant and lineman at Rs. 40 per month	480	0	0	
Renewal of lamps and fittings ...	250	0	0	
Total Rs.	2,649	11	0	
Say Rs.	2,650	0	0	Rs. 2,650

Arthur Crawford Markets.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
38,980 units at annas 3 per unit...	6,371	4	0	
Carbons for lamps	500	0	0	
Incandescent lamp repairs and renewals	100	0	0	
Arc lamp repairs	150	0	0	
Meter hire, say	100	0	0	
One lamp trimmer at Rs. 30 and one cooly at Rs. 12 per month	504	0	0	
Total Rs.	7,725	4	0	Rs. 7,725
Grand Total ...				Rs. 10,375

"The present average cost per annum of lighting the Municipal Offices and the Crawford Markets is Rs. 11,227. Under the new arrangement, therefore, there will be a saving on the present annual cost. I will now deal with the question of initial cost which will have to be incurred before the existing installations can be coupled up to the new supply. This supply will be at a voltage of 200 to 230 and as the Municipal Office installation was designed for 100 volts, it will be necessary to renew the whole of the wires and fittings to make it suitable for the higher voltage. It is proposed to carry out the renewal on what is known as the Distributing Board System with lead-cased cables protected by teakwood casing. This system involves the use of more cables than is necessary in other systems, but it possesses the very great advantage of requiring no soldered joints and it allows of faults being very easily detected. On account of the extremely damp state of the Municipal Office during the monsoon and the destructiveness of white ants, it has been difficult to keep the existing installation in order. The white ants attack the hemp braiding of the cables and the damp enters and causes excessive leakage, especially at the joints which are always the weakest points. The use of lead-cased cables without joints will prevent damage under both of the above heads and should make the installation capable of withstanding climatic conditions for at least 15 years at a very small cost for keep. The Assistant Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, estimates the cost of rewiring and re-fitting the Municipal Office building at Rs. 14,345 and the Crawford Markets at about Rs. 2 000, and I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the work being carried out at a cost of Rs. 16,345, the whole of the amount being, in the first instance, met by an additional grant from surplus cash balance. The present cables, fittings dynamos, shaftings, engines and boilers, which will be available for sale when the work is completed, will, it is believed, realize a sum of Rs. 7,500, and this sum can then be adjusted against the above advance, leaving Rs. 8,845 to be debited to surplus cash balance. Mr, Hewett informs me that the present installation is in a bad condition and it is doubtful if the Electric Inspector to Government will allow its working for a much longer time. The fire-box of the boiler also will not last much longer. I, therefore, request that the Standing Committee and the Corporation will pass early orders in the matter. The question of working the punkahs in the Municipal Offices with electricity will be considered hereafter."

Dr. N. N. Katrak proposed that the Commissioner's letter be forwarded to the Corporation for consideration and orders with the recommendation of the Committee that if the Commissioner's proposal was approved, sanction be given to a grant of Rs. 16,345 to meet the cost of renewing the electric wires in the Municipal Office Buildings and the Arthur Crawford Markets.

Mr. Sassoon J. David proposed an amendment to the effect that the consideration of the subject be postponed and that the Commissioner be asked for an estimate for steel conduits.

On a division the amendment was carried.

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Committee considered the following letter to the Chairman from the Municipal Secretary :—"With reference to Standing Committee Resolution No. 1189, dated the 15th June 1904, granting Mr. N.R. Vania, Committee Clerk in this Office, 6 months' leave without pay from the 15th June 1904. I have to submit for sanction the following proposals for acting appointments during Mr. Vania's absence :—(1) Mr. Ramrao P Desai, First Junior Clerk on Rs. 45 per mensem, to act for the Committee Clerk on Rs. 50 per mensem. (2) Mr. Anant V. Sabnis, B.A., Second Junior Clerk, on Rs. 40 per mensem, to act for the First Junior Clerk on Rs. 45 per mensem. (3) Mr. Sheshgiri. N. Shenai, Third Junior Clerk, on Rs. 35 per mensem, to act for the Second Junior Clerk on Rs. 40 per mensem. (4) Mr. Jamshedji E. Bamji, Fourth Junior Clerk, on Rs. 30 per mensem, to act for the Third Junior Clerk on Rs. 35 per mensem. (5) Mr. Diniar Sorabshah Irani, B.A., to act for the Fourth Junior Clerk on Rs. 30 per mensem from such date as he may take charge of the appointment."

It was proposed that the necessary sanction be given.

Mr. Baptista said that it appeared from the list that one Mr. Kini who was employed as a clerk in the Secretary's office on a salary of Rs. 25 a month, had been superseded by Mr. Irani, who was a B. A. and who was recommended to be given Rs. 30 per mensen. He did not know what charm there was in the two letters "B. A." Mr. Kini had been confirmed as the fourth junior clerk and it was neither just nor fair that he should be superseded by an outsider though he was a B. A. He moved an amendment to the effect that Mr. Kini, be appointed as fourth junior clerk on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem.

Dr. Viegas in seconding the amendment observed it was absolutely unjust and unfair that being confirmed by them in his appointment, he should be superseded by one who was a Bachalor of Arts. The principle was a highly objectionable one.

Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola said they must look to merit and efficiency and not to individuals. He reminded the Committee of a resolution being passed by the Corporation that as far as possible University graduates should be appointed in the Municipality.

Dr. Viegas said the Government of India had issued an order that promotion should go by seniority except when a man proved to be a duffer. If such supersessions were to become a rule and not an exception no clerk would consider himself safe in his position. The Government rule might be safely adopted by the Corporation.

Mr. Macdonald asked if Dr. Viegas could produce the resolution referred to by him. Could he verify his statement by producing that resolution !

Sir Bhalchandra Khrishna remarked that even the Government of Bombay resorted to such supersession in the case of graduates in the various departments under their control. The Municipal Secretary must have had some grounds for making the recommendation and the Committee should be guided by his opinion in the matter.

Mr. Jafferbhoy said he would be very glad to know if the Government of India had issued any such resolution alluded to by Dr. Viegas, that promotion should go by seniority. If that was the resolution of the Government of India, the recent supersessions in the Small Causes Court would not have taken place.

Mr. Baptista observed that the appointments of clerks ought not be compared with the appointments of high officers like Judges of the Small Causes Courts. The practice hitherto adopted by the Government of India was to allow promotion by seniority.

Mr. Baptista's amendment was on a division lost, only the proposer and seconder voting in its favour. The original proposition was then carried, the two members dissenting.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The Government of Bombay, Judicial Department, have issued the following resolution on the Annual Police Report for the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1903 :—

The Report of the Commissioner of Police shows that so far as offences which are usually regarded as actual crime are concerned there has been a decrease of over 500 cases and very satisfactory results have been obtained under nearly all heads by the Police during the year. In the important class of offences against the coinage the percentage of success was relatively low but these are difficult cases and the Police had one or two notable successes in the class. There has been a small increase in cases under the heads of lurking house-trespass and house-trespass with intent, a class of crime which needs the special attention of the Police in a large City such as Bombay. In the whole of this part of their work the Police in the opinion of his Excellency the Governor-in-Council are entitled to the credit of successful work.

There is a very considerable increase in the mass of offences under sections not separately classified. The work of the new Police Act is responsible for by far the greater number of these, while there are appreciable increases under the Public Conveyance Act and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. The percentage of convictions obtained in cases of this sort seem to show that the greatly increased activity of the Police in dealing with acts or omissions which interfere with the amenities of life in large cities had full justification and must, therefore, be held to have been exercised with discretion ; but his Excellency the Governor-in-Council also agrees with the Chief Presidency Magistrate that in some classes of these cases it was not desirable to inflict deterrent sentences, but only to deal with them in such manner as to insist on the persons liable causing as little inconvenience as possible to the remainder of the public in the use of the public places of the City. The miscellaneous work of the Police was efficiently discharged but calls for no special remark.

It appears from the remarks in paragraph 44 of the Report that the Bombay City Police still maintain a separate Criminal Identification Department for their own work. One of the reasons for placing the Presidential Bureau within the limits of the City of Bombay was a desire to avoid a duplication of labour and consequent waste of power which had up to that time existed. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council will be glad of a special report on the subject showing exactly what the arrangement is, and, if it be the case that there is a small separate Identification Department still working under the Commissioner of Police, why that cannot be amalgamated with the Central Bureau as was intended.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to notice the decrease in punishment under all heads and the increase in rewards during the year. The improvement in health of the force is also satisfactory and as indicated last year the Police will very shortly be in possession of a suitable hospital. Progress is also being made towards the proper housing of the Police which is an urgent want in regard both to their health and to their proper location for the efficient control of the City.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has much pleasure in recording his appreciation of the successful work of the Bombay City Police during the year.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The following are the results of the meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, held yesterday afternoon on the Marine Lines Maidan :—

TENT-PEGGING WITH SWORDS.

H H the Maharaja of Dhar	1
Mr P F Fischer	2
Mr D Graham	3

JUMPING COMPETITION.

Mr D Graham's Dawn, Owner	1

TILTING AND TENT-PEGGING.

Ladies to take ring : Gentlemen to take peg.

Mr Barraclough Mrs Dyson	1

POSTILION RACE.

Mr D Graham	1
Mr Ashe	2
Mr H S Symons	3

MESSENGER STAKES.

Gentleman to ride given course and give latter to unknown lady. Lady to answer and gentleman to ride back.

Mrs Carnegy nominated by Mr Sanders	1

PONY SCURRY.

Mr. Spence's Papper, Mr McCauseland	1
Mr Fischer's Hera, Owner	2
Mr McCauseland's Agincourt, Mr Barraclough.	3

HORSE SECURRY.

Mr Mathews' Blobe	1
Mr Fischer's Dart	2
Mr Aston	3

THE AMIR AND MEDICAL AID.

As we stated some time ago the Amir of Kabul was so impressed by the want of skilled surgical aid at his capital when suffering from the severe pain of his gunshot wound, that he approached the Government of India with a view to some medical officers being stationed in Afghanistan. The subject has since received close consideration at the hands of Government, and there would not seem to be any insuperable difficulties in the way of such an arrangement. A doctor is practically always safe, even among the most fanatical tribes beyond our borderline. A few successful operations, even though they are of the simplest kinds, make him the friend of the people. His fame rapidly spread and patients come from long distances to visit him. No one dare interfere with him, and not even the jealousy of the local "hakims" can make his position precarious. In a big city like Kabul, the headquarters of the Afghan Court, the conditions are somewhat different. Dr. Gray, who was physician to Abdur Rahman for several years, had no easy task to discharge, and the published account of his experiences shows that he was often driven to the verge of exasperation by the opposition of his native rivals. But a Court physician in a semi-civilised country will always have his detractors, and he can only confound them by pointing to the success gained by his treatment. If any medical officers are to be sent to Kabul we hope they will not be attached to the personal retinue of the Amir, but will be simply servants of the State, i. e., they should have their headquarters in a public hospital, which his Highness should provide for them, and all classes of the people should have the fullest advantage of their knowledge and skill. Their time should not be wasted by frequent summonses to the palace at all hours of the day and night, with the inevitable long delays in ante-rooms ; they should rather be busily engaged with the common run of patients, of whom there would certainly be no lack. Anyone who has travelled in Afghanistan knows how pitiful is the condition of sick people, who are at the mercy of ignorant hakims, and how primitive is the surgical treatment in the case of broken limbs, wounds, eye-diseases, etc. There is a very wide field open for the skilled surgeon, and if the Amir is in earnest in desiring the services of one or two officers picked men should be sent to Kabul. They would certainly be welcomed by every class of the population, and as they would have no concern with politics their presence could not possibly excite suspicion or distrust.—"Pioneer."

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Chantrey Trust Inquiry.

OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN.

THE STAGE SOCIETY.

LONDON, JULY 1.

ONE or two points in the House of Lords debate on the Chantrey Trust have been much discussed during the past week. It goes a long way to excuse the misconceptions of the President and Council of the Academy that Lord Davey—who is one of the executors—with all the weight of his authority as a judge, should have laid down the astonishing dictum that "the object of the bequest was to encourage British Art by purchasing the pictures of young and unknown artists." This is certainly the ripest fruit of the Academical defence. Unfortunately it is in direct contradiction to both the words and the spirit of Chantrey's Will. His object, plainly avowed, was to found a collection of pictures of "the highest possible merit." So he expressly guards the Bequest against the philanthropic view of Lord Davey by declaring that the President and Council "in making their decision, shall have regard solely to the intrinsic merit of the works in question, and not permit any feeling of sympathy for an artist or his family, by reason of his or their circumstances, or otherwise, to influence them." Again, Lord Davey spoke of the impossibility of buying the works of the Great English Masters. They came occasionally into the market, he said, but their purchase "was beyond the annual yield of the Chantrey Bequest." Sir Francis Chantrey foresaw this difficulty and provided for it. He gave liberty to the trustees to stop buying pictures altogether for a period "not exceeding five years," so that the income might accumulate and the trustees could then go into the market, to buy the work of the Great Masters, with from ten to fifteen thousand pounds in their pocket.

A more remarkable declaration came from Lord Carlisle in reference to the annuity of £300 left to the President of the Academy by Sir Francis Chantrey. "Anybody," said Lord Carlisle, "who reads the Will would see that this bequest to the President had nothing to do with the administration of the Chantrey Trust. It was made specifically, without any condition whatever, for the President's own absolute use and benefit." It is understood that Lord Carlisle was expressing Sir Edward Poynter's view. The truth is that the President and Council believe that Sir Francis Chantrey's bequest was not for the encouragement of British Art, but for the glorification and endowment of the Royal Academy. But what are the facts as regards this annuity ? The bequests of £300 per annum to the President and £50 per annum to the Secretary are made together in the same clause of the Will. It is a definitive clause upon a general provision that the whole income of the Trust which has been formed for the encouragement of British Fine Art, &c., shall be paid to the President and Council of the Academy. Out of this sum, "handed over for this specific purpose," they are to retain £300 for the President, £50 for the Secretary, and to spend the rest on works of art as directed. It is obvious, then, that this £300, equally with the other sums, is for the encouragement of British Art, and is not a mere gift to the President, for which he is to make no return. Further, every trustee who is appointed is to receive £100 sterling as remuneration for the trouble imposed upon him, but the President and the Secretary are not to receive this honorarium. Why ? Because as President, he has already had a fee of £300 as remuneration for the trouble imposed upon him, and the Secretary, in his official capacity, has already received £50.

Mme. Calve made her first appearance this season at Covent Garden on Saturday night in the part of Carmen, probably her most famous impersonation. There is little enough nowadays to say about this rarely-gifted actress and singer in a character which she associates as near as possible with perfection. It is true that there were some little points in which she made a certain difference from her old well-known reading of the part ; but these were altogether so slight that, although a certain newness was thereby apparent, such differences did not affect the general tenour of her rendering, which, however, never grows stale. That which we noted with the greatest gladness was that her voice was most remarkably fresh, and so beautiful as to make one almost forget that Mme. Calve is by now by no means a new-comer or a novice in her art. Her acting was magnificent and superb ; whether it were comedy or something which bordered even a little on farce, or in her persuasiveness, or, finally, in the great tragedy of her end, she was equally and invariably glorious. In a phrase from "A Winter's Tale," "When you do dance, I wish you a wave o' the sea that you might ever do nothing but that . . . each your doing, so singular in each particular, crowns, what you are doing in the present deed, that all your acts are queens." That is the right phrase—all her acts were queens ; it would be impossible, therefore, to give her higher phraise. Leibnitz held it as a definite theory that no two flowers or no two leaves were ever exactly the same in their precise growth and formation ; every time that Calve gives us an interpretation of Carmen there is some little subtle change of spirit which makes it new and ever delightful. In a word, she summarised the ideal beauty of the part, a beauty which she realises from every possible point of view. Miss Agnes Nicholls was very charming indeed as Michaela, although, of course, it is a little difficult for anybody to act the part with any great variety of colour. Signor Scotti as Escamillo was extremely good. It is a part that in the hands of a talented artist practically plays itself ; but Signor Scotti does something more than that which the artist of average talent would do ; he has, in addition to a fine voice, that admirable Italian sentiment of beautiful gesture which goes so far towards making any character attractive and graceful. M. G. Dufriche was the Don Jose, whose performance was scarcely noticeable for depth of passion and the great power of voice which should necessarily go hand in hand with the part. M. Gilibert as Le Dancaire repeated an old success, and the chorus as well as the orchestra sang and played with great spirit under Mancinelli.

On Wednesday night a most delightful, one might almost have said, a most jovial, performance of "Un Ballo in Maschera" was given at the Opera. There have been some benighted ones who have rejected Verdi altogether, and have placed Richard Wagner upon so high a pedestal that even our beloved Mozart, our Gluck, and Verdi amongst others have suffered not a little thereby. "Eppur si muove." At last it would seem as though the journey of art had turned a full circle, and that we are really coming back to recognise that there were great men before Agamemnon ; in any case, to come from the general to the particular, "Un Ballo in Maschera" is a work which scintillates with beauty, and which, one would say, the most crabbed and narrowest of critics should accept as a really fine work of great and singular genius. The only fault which old-fashioned Wagnerians can find with so spontaneously beautiful a score is that it contains too much melody : it never gives you, for example, the opportunity of going to sleep in a darkened house ; from the musical point of view it is, from beginning to end a pæan of the pure joy of life. In the true Italian spirit a grave enough subject is handled with a certain irresponsibility of genius which is utterly and completely dilightful. One abandons oneself to the old familiar tunes to the old familiar melodies, with no guilty shame that one is not justified in doing such a thing. That marvelous development in Verdi's life by which he reached to the composition of "Otello" has in some respects led many a musician to despise with rather too facile a contempt his earlier work. Though it is impossible to accept a great deal of that earlier work as a serious contribution to the art treasures of mankind, we have at all events in "Un Ballo" one of the bright particular stars of the operatic world. The performance was in every respect wonderfully good ; the whole cast and the chorus itself seemed imbued with a spirit of gaiety. It has been the fashion, in later days, to go through Verdi as if his work were part of the daily task—the common round of those who knew him so well that they could afford to treat him rather cheaply. Then suddenly we come to an array of singers who treated him with a sort of early freshness which made one to understand—more than that, personally to appreciate—the joy which men older than ourselves took in the original productions of Verdi's middle period. Signor Caruso, as Riccardo, sang so particularly well, and with so great a brilliance of voice. that one began to realise something of the feeling with which the singing of Mario must have been greeted when he was at the zenith of his career; it was the apotheosis of the Italian style and manner of vocalisation. Fraulein Kurz, in the part of Oscar, was quite brilliant; it was, perhaps, a pity that she sang the elaborate Cadenza, which is none of Verdi's work, in the last act; but she sang it so well and with such a pure beauty of voice that, save for rigorous artistic reasons, one could not easily blame her. Signor Scotti, as Renato, was in his best voice, and M. Journet, Signorina Frascani, and Signorina Russ (the programme in this respect reverted charmingly to the nomenclature of the old Italian opera days) and others, sang extremely well, and the chorus and orchestra were excellent under the most sympathetic leadership of Signor Mancinelli.

At the Court Theatre, the Stage Society have taken over the business of the Irish National Theatre, and produced a play by Mr. W. B. Yeats. In "The Hour-Glass" and The Pot of Broth, the one amorality, the other a farce, Mr. Yeats has given to the London stage two of the most remarkable little plays of recent years and hopes ran high that his longer piece, "Where There is Nothing," would be of no less merit. But a man who is a delightful companion for one act may become a decided bore in five. Sad to relate, this was just the case with Mr. Yeats. We do not mean that the piece was wholly bad; but it was bad as a whole. There were flashes of poetry; there were flashes of humour such as we rarely meet with in the theatre of to-day. Mr. Yeats has too persistent a poetic vein, and too keen an eye for lowly Irish character for it to have been otherwise. The play as a whole failed to awaken interest. Why? Playwriting is a kind of literary engineering and the man who can throw a plank across a stream cannot always think out a bridge of several spans necessary for a river, Mr. Yeats uses what for the major work is rotten material. And his bridge has no construction, no crown; it is just five spans each very much like the rest. His hero is not human he is merely the mouthpiece of ideas which are always vague, never vary and never grow. Paul might just as well have been stoned at the end of the first act as of the fifth for all the progress he makes in the theatre. He has dreams which he recounts in lofty but rather incomprehensible language. Nobody takes to them. He is a well-to-do gentleman and tries them as friends and neighbours of his own class. They think him mad. He throws in his lot with a band of itinerant tinkers and tries his dreams on them. They seem to prefer the beer which he stands them "ad lib." They become very drunk on it, and create a scandal. In come his old friends, including a magistrate or two. They come to expostulate with him and to arrest the others. Instead, they are made prisoners, bound, and stuck up on the barrels. He examines them respecting their supposed Christianity. They have been buffeted, did they turn the other cheek? Not they. And so on. All this seems to be very cheap and rather painful. They are left bound on their barrels. Curtain.

It may be a capital joke to bind the representatives of law and order and stick them up on barrels. But it is a strong measure, and in a play, especially where the incident is emphasised by a curtain, something must come of it. Nothing does. He next has a go at the purists of the monastery, on the steps of which he is left when not in the best of health. He becomes one of them, and outs with his views again. Some of the monks are more impressed by his ecstatic utterances than their intrinsic value seems to warrant. So he makes trouble in the monastery, as everywhere else, and is expelled. "Where there is nothing," he repeats for the 9th time, "there is God." And to have as little as possible about him he starts discarding his monastic garments, the curtain judiciously descending before his disrobing has been carried to extremes. His last "pitch" is a ruined abbey, where he eats nothing and dresses in a sack. He seems to think he has the people on his side at last. They come in and stone him. We are grateful to them for putting an end to a business that puzzled from the first, and has since become extremely tiresome. The play, like its hero's views, is without form and void. Some may find it read better than it acts, though when we read it we were not greatly impressed. It is all nothing, and where there is nothing there is no drama. Mr. Yeats girds at law and order. However much he may resent them in Irish life, he should remember they are essential in art. Yeatsy, which is good, may so easily become "Yeasty," which is bad. This play is very yeasty. We suspect that Irish players colud put a somewhat better complexion on the piece. But Mr. Fay himself could hardly improve on the tinker of Mr. Blake Adams. Miss Thyrza Norman is very pleasing as Sabina, a gipsy orphan, who is one of the few living characters in the piece. Mr. Lyall Swete did his best for Paul, but no art could make Paul more than a havering windbag. Mr. J. Cooke Beresford was good as Tommy, the Song, one of the tinkers that are the most satisfactory elements of the play. The audience made a brave effort to appear entertained, but where there is nothing there is—nothing.

At the St. James's Hall yesterday afternoon Mlle. Antonia Dolores gave her second vocal recital under the direction of Mr. N. Vert. She has without doubt a very beautiful voice; that is to say, her voice has a very beautiful quality, but it is somewhat lacking in variety and the sweetness of it on that account alone finally becomes in Mr. Gilbert's phrase a little cloying. She was especially good in Berlioz's Dites la jeune Belle, a song of singular beauty and meaning, but, like so much of Berlioz's work, little "understanded of the people" here the wide and broad phrases which are so peculiarly characteristic of the French musician, received just and admirable treatment. The final passage of the song was sung by her with intense passion and enthusiasm, and she had the privilege thereby of showing the great mastery which Berlioz possessed over emotional music. In Tschaikowsky's delicious Pourquoi she began by rather emphasising that monotony of voice of which we have spoken to hear so pure an enunciation continuously produced without any sort of change or distinctive colouring was finally to make the hearer somewhat tired by the sheer repetition of the same fact. With such a voice as hers Mlle. Dolores should reach to much greater triumphs than she permits herself to attain at the present moment.

At the Bechstein Hall, Herr Hans Giessen, first tenor of the Dresden Opera, gave an excellent vocal recital on Saturday afternoon, which justly attracted a large audience. Herr Giessen has a strong, clear tenor voice, and sings—really sings—as few do, in the finest German style. The tone of his middle notes is peculiarly fine and resonant. Among many songs, the "Arie des Ferrando" by Mozart, and the Andenken by Beethoven were finely sung. "Es blinkt der Thau, by Rubinstein, was a song which suited Her Giessen's voice and style, and two clever songs by Anton Buchauf were beautifully sung; the first Lockruf, being deservedly encored. The recital ended with several songs by Richard Strauss. These difficult compositions were most skilfully rendered, the second, Mohnblumen and the last, Kling were repeated in answer to the wishes of the audience. The accompaniments were splendidly played by Herr Coenraad von Bos who also gave two solos in his clear and distinct style.

A JAPANESE doctor on the subject of Beri-beri says:—It is all a matter of diet. The disease is communicated by a microscopic spore to be found chiefly in rice, and consequently rice-eating people are more exposed than others to the complaint. As long as we in Japan made rice the staple ration of our army, we found the soldiers always liable to outbreaks of beri-beri. Since we discovered its origin and substituted a meat ration, we have had no further cases of the disease.

PARSEES AND PROSELYTISM.

THE controversy before the Parsee Committee on the question of proselytism in their community is still dragging its slow length along. Irrelevant matters are introduced into the discussion; collateral issues crop up; points of personal explanation are thrust upon the meeting; contradiction follows contradiction as to sayings and doings on a previous occasion, and the main question hangs fire now as ever it did before. At the adjourned meeting held at the Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution on Tuesday, the real business done was the speech of Dr. Sukhia, who, however, had not finished his remarks at the adjournment. At the first meeting of the committee, Mr. H. N. Lord had moved a proposition to the affect that, from the social point of view, it was not advisable to allow proselytism among the Parsees. After a lively discussion, Dr. N. N. Katrak had moved an amendment to the effect that persons belonging to religions other than Zoroastrianism might be admitted into their faith under proper safeguards and after undergoing certain ceremonies and religious observances. The amendment and the proposition formed the chief business before the meeting.

The business commenced with a proposition that Dr. K. E. Dadachanji be called to the chair. A suggestion was made that he should be nominated as the permanent chairman of the Committee; and the suggestion was unanimously adopted by the meeting. The minutes of proceedings of the last meeting were than read and signed by the chairman. The chairman then started the question as to the rule or principle on which the business should proceed. He was of opinion that an amendment, being placed before the meeting should be fully discussed and disposed of before another amendment was brought forward for discussion. The chairman, at the request of a member, stated what the practice at the meetings of the Municipal Corporation and the Standing Committee was. At the former, one amendment followed another and after all amendments were placed before the meeting, the mover of the original proposition was allowed to address the meeting in reply, and then the amendments were voted upon one after the other. At the Standing Committee, the practice was to dispose of one amendment before another was allowed to be brought forward. The chairman said he was in favour of the latter practice. A discussion then followed on the relative merits of the two modes of procedure. A member thereupon suggested that the practice at the meetings of the University Senate should be followed, to the effect that notices of the amendments and proposition should be sent in before the day of meeting, and circulated among the members of the Senate, and disposed of one after the other. It was remarked that, of this practice was followed there was a chance if the business before the Committee being gone through in three or four months, or otherwise it might be prolonged for three or four years. It was then proposed that the practice of the University Senate be adopted by the Committee.

This amendment was lost; and the meeting adopted Mr. Lord's proposition that no second amendment should be entertained before the first amendment was disposed of.

The discussion then turned upon the point as to how much time should be allowed to each speaker on a motion or an amendment. It was proposed that all speakers should be confined to a quarter of an hour except movers and seconders of a proposition or an amendment. It was next proposed to extend the time to half an hour. On a division, both the proposals were lost.

The chairman expressed a hope that all restraint to speakers having been dispensed with, they would exercise their own good sense in not wasting the time of the meeting. Dr. Sukhia then continued his address on the question of proselytism but had not finished at the adjournment.

FIGHTING BETWEEN TABOOT-WALLAS.

QUESTION OF HEARING COUNSEL.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston at the High Court yesterday disposed of an application for revision made by Ibu, Ata Mahomed, Husen Suleman and Ali Chimna, who were sentenced on 14th June by Mr J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to six months' imprisonment each on charges of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Ali Mahomed Khamisa on 23rd March at Goghari Moholla, and of abetting the offence. For the first two applicants Mr. Strangman and for the other two, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Mr. Hormazdiar Cooverji Koyaji, appeared. For the Crown, the Hon. Mr. B. Scott, Advocate-General, appeared with the the Public Prosecutor.

The complainant belonged to the Kolsa Moholla Tabut and the accused to the Chuna Bhatti Tabut. It was alleged that when the rival Tabuts reached the Goghari Moholla the accused instigated their "tolleewalas," to beat the complainant's Taboot tollee wallas. Hence the charge. The learned Chief Presidency Magistrate had made a report on the case in relation to his not hearing the counsel for the defence, as alleged.

In disposing of the application the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar remarked that the Magistrate had said, firstly, the accused were in no way prejudiced by their counsel not being given the opportunity of addressing the Court on the completion of the evidence for the defence. But their Lordships were of opinion that if counsel had the right to be heard it was not for the Court (the Magistrate) to say before hearing them whether the omission to hear, and the judgment based upon opinion formed without hearing, had or had not caused prejudice to the accused. Secondly the Magistrate had said that no such indulgence was contemplated by the Criminal Procedure Code. As to this point the Appellate Judges were of opinion that it was an elementary principle of law that no such order should be made to a man's prejudice, especially in a criminal case, without hearing him and the very object of the Legislature in allowing parties to be represented at trials by counsel was that counsel must be heard before the final opinion was formed by the Court. It was not, as the Magistrate supposed, a question of indulgence, but of right. Thirdly, the Magistrate had stated that as far as he could remember he was not asked by accused's counsel to be heard. On this point their Lordships held that in the petition before them the applicants stated that the Magistrate was asked, but he declined to hear. But accepting the Magistrate's version, the Judges thought it was clearly the Magistrate's duty to ask counsel if they had anything to say. Upon these grounds the Appellate Judges were of opinion that there was an irregularity in the procedure adopted by the Magistrate. Their Lordships then went into the question of how for this irregularity affected the conviction and discussed the evidence. They said that the first two applicants had been named at once as the assailants while the last two were neither named by the complainant nor by his witnesses all of whom knew them, either to Mr. Lambert who was the Deputy Commissioner of Police or to Inspectors Patterson and Morris. To this and other flaws in the evidence the Magistrate had not given sufficient weight, and the Judges thought there had been a failure of justice in the case of the third and fourth applicants, whose convictions were reversed, and who were ordered to be discharged. The application of the first two accused Ibu and Ata Mahomed was dismissed.

STRANGE STORY OF THE SEA.

CAPTAIN IVER MATTSON of the Norwegain barque "Flora" who has recently brought his vessel to South Africa, has invented a novel and ingenious method of stopping a leak at sea. Bound from Norway to Cape Town, the "Flora" experienced terrific weather in the Bay of Biscay, and was compelled to lie to for six days. In the buffeting that she received she sprang a leak, which let in the water at the rate of six inches an hour. All hands were kept at the pumps day and night without intermission. As the gale abated the vessel drove before it into calmer seas. Captain Mattson found that the leak was getting worse, and he had a windmill rigged up to help the men. Even this was found insufficient so he had recourse to his ingenuity. He constructed a great waterproof canvas bag, sixteen feet long six feet in circumference, and two feet in diameter. This he kept extended by means of hoops. A window of glass was let into the side, five feet from the bottom. Then the Captain stepped into the bag, and by means of tackle he was drawn under water so that he could see the leak. The other end of the bag being open and above the water he had plenty of air and also the opportunity of communicating with his men. Two sleeves had been made, and were tightly bound at his wrists, so that he could work freely. In this way looking at the leak through the window in the bag, he worked steadily while the ship was hove to. The vessel rolled in a heavy swell, and sometimes Captain Mattson found himself from seven to ten feet below the waves. At one time it seemed that the work would cost the captain his life, as the chafing of his feet against the vessel's side wore a hole in the bag, and the water entered and covered him. But he was drawn up in good time, the bag was repaired, and the leak stopped.

Biliousness can be avoided if care is taken in what we eat, but such advice is hard to follow out, it is well therefore to be provided with Grimault's Laxative and Purgative Pills, which effectively clear out the alimentary tract and prevent those fermentations which cause "liver" and bilious attacks.

DACOITS FROM THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL TO HIGH COURT.

MR. C. C. BOYD, Sessions Judge of Kanara, in May last, convicted Saiyad Habib Jan walad Saiyad Mohamed and three others of dacoity and sentenced each of them to six years' regorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The Sessions Judge remarked that the first two accused appeared to be men from the Afghan frontier. Accused No. 3 was a Lingayat of Belgaum District; and accused No. 4 was a Mussulman. Another Mussulman was also charged with the four accused, but was acquitted and discharged. The dacoity took place about 8 p.m. on the 23rd February last in the somewhat isolated house of complainant Krishna Bhatt, who was one of the well-known class of Havik Brahmin gardeners and was also patel of the small and scattered village of Bare, which lies in a wild and thickly forested tract on the edge of the Ghauts. Accused were said to have come suddenly into the house and to have struck complainant, and used force to his women, whose ornaments they snatched and then made their escape on hearing a noise and fearing interruption. It appeared that the complainant and his elderly cousin were asleep on the verandah. In the house were five women, including two widows, and some children, none of whom had yet gone to bed. Complainant said that a blow on the shoulder with a stick roused him from sleep, and several strangers came round him and forced him into his house. No. 4 seized his hair and dragged him into the largest room, and then held him so. The women were all driven into that room, and the first three accused came in there also. They put out the light that burnt by the household idol, which No. 3 removed, and accused Nos. 1 and 2 busied themselves removing ornaments from the persons of the women with some threats and roughness, but without causing much physical pain. The room being dark, they obtained sufficient light for their purpose by continually striking matches. Two gold rings were snatched by No. 2 from complainant's "sacred thread." The men told them with threats to show where money might be found. Complainant and his women pretended that the master of the house was away, and that none of them knew. Meanwhile, the accused were interrupted by a man entering the house and telling them in Hindustani that it was dangerous to remain there. Apparently the fifth man, waiting outside, had heard the noise of the villagers, who had, it was said been roused by the complainant's cousin who had slipped away at the outset. The chins of the robbers were wrapped with cloths, but not so as to hide their mouths or the rest of their faces. Almost immediately after their departure from the scene the villagers came up. Complainant at once sent to the chief constable. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 made a confession, which was a strong and detailed corroboration of the oral evidence. Deterrent sentences, said the Sessions Judge, were necessary in the case as such offences were lately common, and might any day become so again, as the nature of the country in Kanara above the Ghauts and the wild character of the householders made such crime easy to carry through. Mr. Boyd would have made the sentence ten years, were it not for the fact that the accused abstained from acts of gross cruelty. The four accused were convicted and sentenced each to rigorous imprisonment of six years.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE NAGINDAS SUNDERJEE,

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an interim order which was granted.

RE NARAYEN SUNDERJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of some creditors, moved for an adjudication order against the abovenamed traders. Mr Davar said the debtors were shroffs dealing in hundies and were hard hit in the matter of Fakirchand Premchand to the amount of two lakhs of rupees worth of hundies, and there was much litigation in connection with them. Narayen Sunderjee had left the jurisdiction of the Court and had gone to Sitore, intending to delay and defeat his creditors. He was in embarrassed circumstances.

His lordship made an adjudication order and directed the insolvents to file their schedule within thirty days.

RE CHUBILDAS JINABHOY.

Mr Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order which was granted.

RE HORMUZSHA COOVERJEE DHALLA.

Mr. K B Dastur, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

The Official Assignee: It has been dragging on for some time.

His lordship: Take one month only.

Mr. Dastur said his client had been giving all the assistance required of him.

His lordship: It has been dragging on one month only.

RE VALIBHAI MANGULBHAI.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent applied for the making absolute of a rule nisi to revoke the adjudication order. His lordship granted the application.

RE MATHURADAS RAVJI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for a rule for the revocation of the adjudication order in the case. One of the petitioners was trading in Bombay, and the other in Aleppy. Counsel said they had settled with their creditors, and now asked for the rule. His lordship granted a rule, making it returnable in a month.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Valabdas Damoder Thakkar; Mariambee, widow of Abdul Rahman Sidik; Abdul Satar Abba; Nana Dhondiba Erandey and another; Dulabh Ranchor Durjee; Shaik Siddu Malang and another, Nanujee Bapujee Trilokkar, Sidapa Luxmon Kolpiaku, Pestonjee Merwanjee, Esufali Ebrahimjee, Dinshah Dosabhoy Sutrivalla, Bhagu Nana Vavurkar and Cumroodin Goolab Khan.

A DECREE FOR DIVORCE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court yesterday, when the case of Bai Aimai against her husband Rustomjee Pestonjee Rustomframna, alias Master, was heard before his lordship and eleven delegates. The plaintiff prayed for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of the defendant's misconduct. Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. The following delegates assisted his lordship in the enquiry:—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. foreman Mr. N. M. Wadia. C I E, Shums-ul-Ulma J J Mody, Mr K R Cama, Mr Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, Mr Framroz C Setna, Mr Nowrojee Jamsetjee Antia, Dustoor Darab Rustomjee Sanjana, Mr. Framjee Dorabjee Panday, Mr Furdoonjee Jamsetji Parakh and Mr Dinshaw Muncherjee Panthaki.

The plaintiff stated that on the 24th November 1900 she was lawfully married to the defendant at Bombay. After the marriage they lived at Bombay as husband and wife, but there had been no issue of the marriage. About two months after the date of the marriage, the defendant, after several acts of cruelty practised against the plaintiff, expelled her from his house, and the plaintiff had since then been residing with her parents. In the month of July 1903, the defendant resided in a chawl at Parel called the Memons' chawl, where also resided an unmarried Parsee woman, by name Ratanbai Framji Governor, and misconducted himself with her, and had a female child by her born in April 1904. There was no collusion or connivance between the parties to the suit.

After hearing the evidence, the delegates found for the plaintiff and his lordship passed a decree for divorce in her favour, with costs.

"MAX" in "Capital" writes:—I am told the defaulting attorney, Edward Hardwick Cowie, absconded in a very leisurely fashion; that he first went to Bombay staying at a first class hotel there, thence he harked back to Madras, and took steamer for Rangoon and up to Mandalay. Next he proceeded to Singapore and after that my information ceases. If this be so, he must have been in British India for some considerable time after a warrant had been dilatorily applied for and the inactivity of the Police lends colour to the rumour that the Government does not really desire to catch their erstwhile confidential legal adviser!

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot. 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE BENONI MONSTER OF BORNEO.

It is not unreasonable to believe that in secluded spots may be found the last of the ichthyosaurus or the last of the plesiosaurus or of some of the contemporaries of these ancient inhabitants of the earth. The latest evidence in support of this belief comes from a spot on the coast of North Borneo known as Benoni. Here in a cave by the sea there undoubtedly exists a monstrous creature, which may be either an abnormally developed crocodile or a direct descendant of some primeval branch of the saurian family. The attention of a European official of the North Borneo Company was quite recently directed to the existence of this animal by the natives of the place. They showed him the track which the unknown creature had left on the sand when leaving its cave dwelling for the sea. Round about were the tracks of ordinary crocodiles which are numerous in this locality. But the track of the unknown was different to these. The track of the crocodile is one continuous line caused by the dragging of the tail, and at intervals the marks of the feet of the reptile turned "outward" from the body. Now the track of the unknown also showed a continuous line, but so much deeper and more pronounced as to argue a much larger and heavier tail than the largest known crocodile ever possessed. The marks of the feet were also there, but instead of being turned outward from the body, they were turned inward under the body. They also were much longer than those of an ordinary crocodile. These are facts to which an English gentleman, and an official, is prepared to testify. The natives, when questioned, declared that they had seen the animal, which they described as having the body of a huge crocodile, feet which turned inwards, "and a long snake like neck" surmounted by a "head also resembling that of a huge snake." Is not this suggestive of the plesiosaurus? Perhaps some of your readers who are learned in natural history can answer the question. It is inconceivable that these poor fishermen had ever seen the columns of "Punch" or studied the history of the world geologically. As a preliminary test strong "pagars" were built (chiefly of bamboo) round the entrance of the cave where the monster resided. These, intact at night, were found entirely demolished in the morning and the tracks showed that the beat had come down to the water in the usual way and removed the obstruction as if it were a straw. It is quite agreed that a huge crocodile might have forced the "pagars," but it would have done so by getting under them and forcing them up. "These pagars were destroyed from the top." Next an attempt was made to smoke the monster out of his den and this was done in such a way as to make it certain that there must be another exit to the cave from which the creature can get away to sea. Thus the matter stands and a fine things exists in Benoni for adventurous sportsmen.—"Hongkong Telegraph."

TELEPHONE GIRLS ON STRIKE.

SCENES AT THE HOLBORN EXCHANGE.

PRACTICALLY the whole staff of girls engaged at the Holborn Telephone Exchange, London, struck work as a protest against the longer hours which they are now required to work. In place of the ninety girls who should be on duty on the 25th June the company was left with a staff of some twenty men and girls to attend to the Exchange.

The Holborn Exchange is located in the Birkbeck Bank-chambers in Holborn. On the morning of the strike the passage leading to the Exchange offices was thronged with the strikers, who were all eagerly discussing the situation which their action has brought about. In conversation with a number of the girls their grievances were explained. A week before, it seems, all the 100 or so girls who were working on the exchange received from the management of the company a notification that a new rota of duties would be put into force on Wednesday. The effect of the new schedule of hours was that whereas the girls had formerly been working from eight to eight and a half hours a day, they were now called upon to put in nine and in some cases ten hours' duty each day. For these increased hours no compensation was forthcoming in the way of extra remuneration. The girls at once took counsel together on this new order and there and then sent into the management a notice that they declined to work the additional hours.

At eight o'clock on the 25th June the full staff of girls presented themselves at the Exchange. They learned that no reply had been received that morning. On the notice board appeared a statement that the petition was under consideration by the company. Accordingly as many as ninety out of the hundred girls employed declined to work and for a considerable time the few assistants still on duty had to cover the numerous calls. Other girls from other exchanges were sent for. Some of these, it is said, declined to work when they discovered the condition of affairs.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 21.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1293—Bhishunker K and G.—The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co Limited vs Luxmishunker Deoshunker and anothers K B Mehta and Pestonji—R and K—Part heard.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

105-04—Hiralal and D—Vajiram Sakerram Dewan vs Purshetamdas Jamnada—M B Chothia—Part heard.

635-02—Nadirsha and T—Haris Chodra Yeshwant and vs Frunklin Hereules Athaide and other—Dikshit and D and In person.

677-03—Kanga and P—Ganeshlal Jaharimull and another vs Chathmull Jivanram—Payne and Co.

455-19918-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Jainabai vs Mistry Adam Aba Patel—Jehanghir and S.

75-02—Little and Co—Rahimtoola Khairaj and other vs Gungaram Vithaldas—Thakurdas and Co.

728-02—Jametjee and R—Abdul Hussein Nujmudin Chinwala vs Sakinaboo widow and others—Payne and Co Bhaishanker K and G and D D Romer.

523-03—Bicknell M and M—Bai Vahalivahu widow vs Hemraj Jugsung and another—Malvi H and M.

870-98—Little and Co—Rughowji Vijpal vs Narrondas Parmanand—In person.

251-00—Little and Co—Raghowjee Vijpal vs Narsondas Parmanand.

79-01 And 0393-00—J P Dastur—Cowasjee Furdoonjee Post wala vs Raisey Amerchand—Little and Co.

124-04—In person a pauper—Shaik Mohideen vs Mahomed Hoosein Bauatvalla—In personal.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSEL.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Short Causes.

238-01—Matubhoy J and M—Messrs Dharamsee Jaita and vs Vallabdas Morarji and others—Mansukhlal J and H—Part heard.

For further directions and Costs on Special Commissioner's Report

504-03—Little and Co—Chatoorbhoy Moorarji vs T J Bennett and others—Smetham B and N.

Testamentary Suits.

36-03—Sorabjee and J—Krishnarao Mahadeo Suroe vs Phojbai a minor by her Guardian Gungabai—D D and S—Part heard

13-03—Maauthoy J and M—Jeshibai vs Jethabhai Veeram—Little and Co.

Long Causes.

389-04—Payne and Co—Halimabai widow vs Jamboobai widow—Mulla and M—Part heard.

554-03—Little and Co—Soolaman Somji and others—Rahimtoola Somji and others—Unvalla and R and Captain and V and Crawford B and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

37-03—Sorabjee and J—Pandiribai widow vs Khunderao Vassudev and others—In person.

22-03—Little and Co—Maneckbai widow vs Purshotam Valabhdas and his guardian Vussonji Canji—Payne and Co.

4-01—Balkrishna V N K—Seekshmibai widow vs Photootai and Govindrao Daulatrao Survey—In person.

Long Causes.

129-04—K B Ghirdarlal Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs Jagmohundas Vandravandas Bhaisett—Payne and Co.

53-01—In person a pauper—Janki bai widow and others vs Bhagiratibai widow and others—In person.

94-01—Khunderao—S and L—Luxmon Balco and another vs Narayen Dhavanji Jamsetji and R.

123-01—Bhaishunker K and G—Chunilal Nagindas vs Radhakisson—Ardeser H D and Co.

164-5978 of 04—Hanrich Stamber and another vs Meghraji Gungabux—Ardeser H D and Co.

217-04—Captain and V—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum vs Gordhundas Radhakisson—Ardeser H D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

130-04—Bicknell M and M—Budrinath Premsdokhdas and others vs Shridhar Krisha Khatavale—Chitnis and M Sorabjee and J and Edgelow G and W—Part heard.

215-04—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sally Mahomed Allarukhia vs Abdullabhoy Khakibhoy Ready money—Little and Co.

481-02—Madhavjee and V—Bhikhibai Widow and others vs Maneckjee Edaljee Contractor and other—Khunderao S and L.

68-03—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Ardashir Cooper vs Thacoredas Ranchordas—Bicknell M and M.

361-02—Matubhai J and M—Bai Neabai Widow and others vs Bhawanjee Thakersey and another—R P Mehta and Hiralal D.

263-04—Dikshit D and S—Yeshvant Pandurang Mantre and others vs S N Shaik Adam and Co—Bicknell M and M.

712-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Lachminarayen Gopikison and ors vs Guramkhrai Ramdayal and anr—Bhaishanker K and G.

793-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Goribai and another vs Alli Mia Hoossein Mia—Captain and V.

701-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Bhugvandas Ramgopal and ors vs Tulsiram Sewramull and others—Balkrishna V N K and Edgelow G and G.

478-03 Payne and Co—Chandbai Widow and Soolaman Allibhay—Thakurdas and Co.

44-01—45-05—Thakurdas and Co—Fatmabai widow vs Mahomedbhoy Nansey Khairaj and others—Little and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

AT 2-30 P. M.

To Speak to the Minutes of the Decretal Order.

604-02—Payne and Co—Seedick Hoosein and another vs Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed and others—Edgelow G and W, L and Co S B Noble.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

C. ARPING critics regard the Russian interpretation of war news from the Far East with some scepticism and the manner in which crushing defeats in Manchuria have reappeared as "masterly strategic retirements" in St. Petersburg has given rise to conjectures as to whether a new sphere of activity has not been discovered for Dr. Leyds. But a base political motive gives its stimulus to the art of embellishment as practised in Holy Russia. For sheer unbridled artistic imagination you must go to Ceylon. Even there the progress of the war evokes keen interest among the natives, who find the periods of suspense and inaction unendurable. In Colombo there is published a Cingalese journal which makes noble efforts to fill the newsless intervals. It has been regaling its readers with a very picturesque story quite recently. According to this tale the Sultan has evinced a deep interest in the war, and, being most anxious for the success of the Japanese arms, "he sent a specially trained company of swordsmen, each of whom, with a sword in his hand, is shot away from the mouth of a gun at the enemy as ordinary shrapnel." Landing from the clouds these dread warriors naturally make short work of the bewildered Russians. Hence, of course, these tears.

I am told (says the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Post") that "General" Booth, in his interview with the King at Buckingham Palace, gave his Majesty an invitation to visit the Salvation Army "colonies." It was the social side of the work of the organisation in which his Majesty was particularly interested, and the "General" assured him that such a visit would give him a clearer idea of the efforts of the "Army" in dealing with "the submerged tenth" than any personal explanation could possibly do. His Majesty did not, I believe, definitely promise, but it was apparent, it is said, that he was impressed by the suggestion.

In connection with General Booth's reception at Buckingham Palace, says the "Sheffield Telegraph," the description of the General in the Court Circular so as to avoid offending those military men who cherish titles more than efficiency, must have given the King and the Courts Newsman some thought. They have got out of the difficulty very ingeniously. The great religionist is described as the Rev. William Booth, Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army. The obnoxious General is thus avoided, and the military purists cannot take exception to the title, Commander-in-Chief, seeing that the office no longer exists in the British Army. Of course Mr. Booth is a regular Rev. as well as an irregular General, for before starting the Salvation Army he was a minister of the Methodist New Connexion.

A vandal at Newport has been playing practical jokes with the names of the streets. "Agincourt-street" has by a malevolent re-spacing of the letters and the docking of the word "street" been turned into "A Gin Court."

An epigram says unkind and true things of the living. An epitaph says kind and untrue things of the dead.—"London Opinion."

Of late the amount of land on which hay has taken the place of all other crops, especially in Middlesex, where almost nothing else is grown, accounts for the increase of hay fever in London. It is not (says the "County Gentleman") that we are a more degenerate race, but that there is five times more hay than there was.

Quin, the actor, complained to Beau Nash of the exorbitant charges made at Bath. Nash said they were acting on truly Christian principles. "How so?" said Quin. "Why," answered Nash, "you were a stranger and they took you in." "Ay," replied Quin, "but they fleeced me instead of clothing me."—"Country Life."

A new straw for ladies' hats will shortly be tried in Paris. The new straw is prepared from the leaf of the sugar-cane when green and newly cut. It is said that the straw may be prepared by hand, but the operation is slow. When a suitable machine has been adapted to the work, the straw will be very cheaply obtained.

Last week was a record one for bananas. The imports for the six days exceeded 100,000 bunches. Over 67,000 bunches were obtained from the Canaries, and were unloaded at London, Liverpool, and Manchester, while 30,000 from Costa Rica were unshipped at Bristol. The arrivals from Jamaica will soon recommence in earnest. The demand for the Canary banana is now rapidly increasing and out of the total imports of the week over 39,000 bunches were despatched direct to Liverpool and Manchester, Notwithstanding, the increased consignments good values are maintained. The arrivals for the week are more than double what they were this time last year.

A witness in an American court of law was asked what his occupation was. He replied that he was an American composer. "No joking here, If you please," growled the judge; what we want to know is how you make your living."

In the clear water of Colombo harbour (says a correspondent of the "Field") it is not uncommon to see fallen and faded leaves of the jak-tree floating a short distance below the surface or sinking slowly to the bottom. A certain small fish commonly known as the sea-bat, mimics these leaves, both in form and colour, in order to escape detection. Both in the shape and colour they look when in the water like waterlogged leaves, but when removed from their native element this resemblance is immediately lost. They float in the water half-sideways and all swim in the same direction turning simultaneously. On one occasion Mr. Willey attempted to capture one of these sea-bats in a rock pool, and directly he made a plunge with the hand-net saw nothing except what he took to be a jak-leaf slowly and inertly sinking to the bottom. To his astonishment as he withdrew the net, the supposed leaf righted itself and darted away. Eventually the specimen was captured and sketched.

A writer in "Country Life" confesses to being struck, during a walk in the country, with the acre upon acre of cereal crops that were yellow with wild mustard are charlock. It adds greatly to the beauty of the scenery, but reflect discredit on the farmer. It either means that the farmers are short of capital or that they do not keep up with the times. Those weeds could all have been removed early in the year by spraying process, and it would almost be profitable to turn the hands into the fields now to pluck the plants up by the roots, while they are still in flower and before they have had time to seed. Such large quantities of wild mustard must be most detrimental to the grain crop amid which they appear."

The Bishop of Bristol recently helped with a spade in the work of excavating for the extension of St. Saviour's Church, Swindon, which was built entirely by voluntary efforts fifteen years ago. After working hard for an hour, the Bishop left for London, amid loud cheers. Before doing so, however, he went into the vestry and signed the book, as follows: "G. F. Bristol, Bishop and excavator, June 20, 1904.

One of the London correspondents points out that when a Guardsman marries it is an almost inevitable consequence that he resigns his commission. The latest instance is that of a captain, the Hon. Ferdinand Stanley, D.S.O., fourth son of the Earl of Derby, who has resigned his commission in the Grenadier Guards. Young officers find that the exacting demands of Society are incompatible with close attention to their duty as soldiers. While they are bachelors they can put Society in the second place. But when they are married they have to follow the wife, and not the flag.

THE STRANGE CASE OF MR. KENT LOOMIS.

A TELEGRAM from Parkersburg, West Virginia, says that the friends of Mr. Loomis, who mysteriously disappeared during the voyage of the Kaiser Wilhelm II., refuse to accept suicide as an explanation. He was perfectly happy and left a wife and a young child. They do not believe he could have fallen overboard accidentally, but suggest that he was the victim of violence.

Mr. Loomis, who is a brother of the Acting Secretary of State in Washington, left America on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. on the 14th inst., on a diplomatic mission to Europe, which included the delivery of important despatches to General Porter, the United States Ambassador at Paris. The liner, it will be remembered, made a record run across the Atlantic, reaching Plymouth in the early hours of Monday morning. It afterwards crossed to Cherbourg, and there Mr. Loomis should have landed.

A member of the Embassy at Paris was at Cherbourg waiting to meet him but as he did not appear he informed the Ambassador. The liner, which had resumed its voyage to Bremen, was communicated with by means of wireless telegraphy, but Mr. Loomis was not on board and nothing has been heard of him. Plymouth was then communicated with from the ship, but it was found that the missing diplomat's name was not amongst those who had landed. Some mystery is however, said to be connected with one American gentleman who landed from the liner and who subsequently left for London. The police are endeavouring to trace him.

Mr. Loomis is thirty-six years of age and is married. The following is the only description of him possessed by the Consulate. Height 5 ft. 8 in; compactly built bald, eyes, dark brown, wears glasses.

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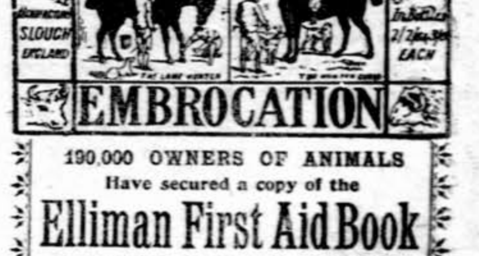

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WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN will shortly add to his Colonial Library the following new novels: The Foolkiller by Lucas Cleeve, author of Blue Lilies, "Anglo-Americans" etc. This is at once a Society story and a subtle study in emotions. It tells how Lady Marchmont, a widow who marries a man much younger than herself cannot shake off the memories of an old love, and how she is led to a tragic act of self-sacrifice, which after all proves futile. There is much keen analysis of character in the story, and especially interesting is the contrast drawn between English and American temperaments. He that had received the Five Talents by Professor W. Clark Murray. This story describes the life of the Scottish village, as it is gradually transformed from a home of antique idyllic quiet to the busy scene of a great manufacture. The title is suggested by the fact that the manufacture, with its accumulated fortune, falls unexpectedly to a younger son, who endeavours to act up to the teaching embodied in the Parable of the Talents, that to whom much is given of him shall much be required.

Motherhood by L. Parry Truscott author of The Poet and Penelope and As the Tree Falls. This novel is being issued in the United States by Messrs. Appleton under the title of The Mother of Pauline. It is principally the story of two temperaments, their action and reaction on each other, with the psychological development and strengthening of a woman's character as the unexpected outcome of a great moral upheaval. Stress of circumstance parts her from her lover almost on the eve of marriage, with the disastrous results that she becomes a mother before she is made a wife. Later on when they are married and separated from the child, in the hope of concealing the incident, the consciousness of the tremendous wrong they are thus doing, both to the child and their own souls, becomes her predominating thought. In the end her will is strong enough to compel her husband to acknowledge their child and to face with her the truth at all costs, which is her conception of the only true mortality.

It is settled that Mr. Swinburne's dramas are to be issued uniform with the collected edition of his poems, probably in five volumes. The definitive Swinburne will thus run to eleven volumes, or to twelve, if one containing a selection of what prose he has written, should be thought about.

Japan is recording, as well as waging the present war after Western methods. At least two works of he parts kind are appearing from publishing houses n Japan. They are in English, and are remarkable or their illustrations, coloured and plain. One of hese serial publications is entitled The Russo-apanese War; the other, the Japan-Russia War.

Miss Emily Lawless, whose monograph on Maria Edgeworth is nearly ready in the English Men of Letters Series, is the second woman to contribute a volume to it. Mrs. Oliphant wrote an estimate of Sheridan at the invitation of Mr. John Morley, whose name is so closely identified with the series. English women of letters are the subjects of several of the recent additions, a fact which might suggest enlargement of the general title.

Mr. Joseph Conrad has a new novel coming out with Messrs. Harper, who will, at the same time, issue it in America. It is called "Nostromo." The scene of the story is laid in a South American Republic, and Nostroma is a Genoese sailor of striking individuality. Mr. Conrad says of him that "the sight of his black whiskers and white teeth made the evil-doers quail." No doubt, in his voyages as a sailor, Mr. Conrad came to know the South American country and people, of which he here writes so intimately.

Mr. Bernard Capes has recently finished a new novel, which Messrs. Methuen will publish in the first week of August. It has the title, "The Extraordinary Confessions of Diana Please," and it is the self-revelation and surprising experiences of an adventures. She manages to figure in some notable events in England and abroad about the end of the eighteenth century. One particular incident in which Mr. Capes's heroine plays a part is the Neapolitan Rising of 179[illegible] and its suppression by the help of Nelson. Here the beautiful Emma Hamilton, who was actually associated with this affair, comes into the novel.

Mr. Grant Richards has begun a new series under the title of The Smaller Classics. One volume of it consisting of English Love Songs, is now ready. The idea is that the series should include works which, in themselves classical, do not, by reason of their size, come within the scope of a series containing historical or philosophical works, or novels. The starting of this series is another testimony to the success which continues to attend classified groups and reprints. Most of these are done in the now familiar pocket form of which it would seem readers and book-buyers are by no means tired.

Not very long ago Messrs. Blackwood published a book of cricketing reminiscences, under the title A Hundred—Not Out. They are now themselves a hundred—for they have just celebrated their centenary—and are very much not out. An article which notes the fact, and gives a well-informed sketch of the great Edinburgh house, is promised in the July Book Monthly, due to-day. No doubt George Eliot's novels are the most famous writings from one pen that the Blackwoods have published during their century of activity. Only one of her books, Romola, was issued by another firm.

Captain Mark Sykes and Mr. Edmund Sandars created a humorous character named D'Ordel, in a book which discussed affairs military. They have revived him in a new volume entitled D'Ordel's Pantechnicon, which is nearly ready. It is a humorous skit gravely set forth as an universal directory of the mechanical art of manufacturing illustrated magazines, intended as a course of learning for future writers containing an account of the advance of learning in modern times with a perfect model for the guidance of students and directions, exposing the whole manual art of the trade. The book is being published by Messrs. Bickers.

The series of Dryden House Memoirs—being reprints of famous books of old time—which Messrs Kegan Paul recently began to publish, has been very well received. They are now adding to it a reprint of the "Memoirs and Travels of Count de Benyowsky who was of course, a Polish soldier. He was captured in the wars between Poland and Russia, and sent as a prisoner to Kamchatka. He organised a rising among the prisoners, and succeeded in escaping with a number of them on board a ship which had many adventures, These are related in his book, which at one time was very favourite reading though recently it has rather dropped out of sight.

It may already be known that a facsimile of the First Folio of Chaucer is in preparation. The announcement is now madet hat it will be issued jointly by the De La More Press and the Oxford University Press. Such a facsimile of the collected edition of Chaucer, edited dy Thynne, and printed in the year 1532, has long been needed. Copies of his famous book are even rarer than the First Folio of Shakespeare. The project of issuing the present facsimile has been undertaken at the suggestion of several distinguished scholars and Professor Skeat is contributing an introduction. The edition will be limited to 1,000 copies at two prices—viz., 5 guineas net bound in antique boards or 6 guineas net in rough calf.

During July Messrs. Chatto will publish a volume of stories and sketches by Mr. G R. Sims. It is entitled The Life We Live.—Every day additions are being made to the already long list of sixpenny reprints of novels. To their group Messrs. Newnes are making a notable addition—namely. Mrs. Humphry Ward's Helbeck of Bannisdale. An endeavour to revive a literary fashion of bygone times will be made next week by Mr. Eveleigh Nash, with a political lampoon of which Mr Cosmo Hamilton is the author. It is entitled The Passing of Arthur. The books in Messrs. Macmillan's Classical Library are in future to be sold at net prices, They announce a new two-volume edition—in effect a new book—of Dr. Lewkowitsch's important work, Chemical Technology and Analysis of Oils, Fats, and Waxes.—The work on Japan which Mr. Alfred Stead has been ending for Mr. Heinemann nearly ready. The importance of it is that it is written by Japanese authorities. The list of them includes some of the best known men in Japan.—There is general complaint as to the great dullness of the book trade, and little hope of any revival now until the autumn season begins.

In one family at least "a recent issue" of the Athenæum must have been read with interest and somewhat mixed feelings. By a coincidence the reviews of fiction opened with the reviews of novels by a mother and her son—of "A Lost Eden, by Miss Braddon, and of The Ragged Messenger, by Mr. Maxwell. The first review was unfavourable: the second most favourable. To the remarkable merit of Mr. Maxwell's novel this journal bore emphatic testimony so soon as it was published. Miss Braddon's triumphs have been so many, and her position is so assured, that she may well be content for once to serve for foil to her son's triumph. Happily there is plenty of difference of taste in fiction among novel-readers and critics, and no doubt, despite the disparaging verdict of the Athenæum, there will be plenty to enjoy Miss Braddon's last.

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BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KING.
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.
&

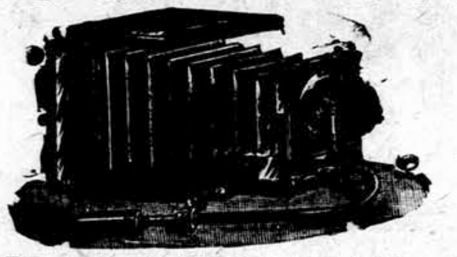
PEARS
Soapmakers
by Royal Warrants
TO THEIR MAJESTIES
THE EMPEROR & EMPRESS
OF INDIA.

LIPTON'S
TEAS
PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,
which are represented as "Just as Good."
NONE are so GOOD as
LIPTON'S TEAS.

CURE your COUGH WITH POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED
Of all Chemists & Stores
Be sure you get POWELL'S with above Trade Mark.

FARROW'S "A1" GREEN PEAS
THE ORIGINAL PACKET.
Specially prepared for Boiling
COOK IN 15 MINUTES.
TASTE EXACTLY LIKE FRESH GATHERED PEAS.
Delicious Vegetable all the year round. The richest food the world provides and the cheapest. Contain double the nutriment of Beef. Far nicer than Tinned or Bottled Peas.
FREE FROM COLORING MATTER.
Store Keepers who are not stocking this quick selling Line may obtain SAMPLE GRATIS through British Agents.
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
J. FARROW & Co., Boston, Eng.

RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET EXTRACT
This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief.
The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.
RIGAUD et Cie
PERFUMERS
PARIS
Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS



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D. M. DUKLE & Co.,
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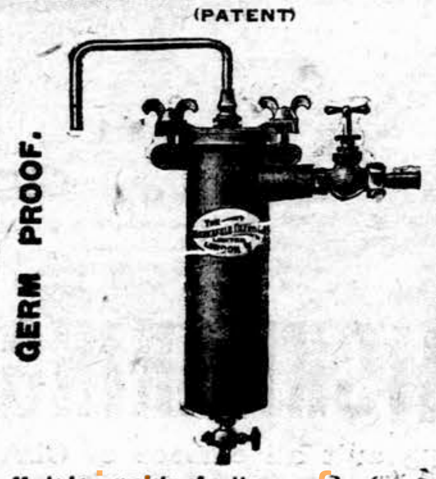
Water is rendered ABSOLUTELY FREE from DISEASE GERMS by using the CELEBRATED
BERKEFELD FILTER.
(PATENT)
GERM PROOF. GERM PROOF.
Made in a variety of patterns, as Pressure Pump, Drip and Syphon Filters.
For Domestic, Travelling & Industrial purposes, etc.
No House, Hotel, Restaurant, Club, Factory, Brewery, or Mineral Water Works should be without a
BERKEFELD FILTER.



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Superb Skin
is obtained and maintained by using
'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'
No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'.
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'.
Demand the genuine { 'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in collapsible tubes. 'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP.
Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.
A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it SARSAPARILLA THE BEST.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited
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THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
Horlick's Malted Milk
Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form.
Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.
OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
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MERIT ALONE HAS KEPT
BARTLETT-CLINCHER TYRES
For CYCLES MOTOR CYCLES MOTOR CARS
TO THE FRONT.
FIRST DETACHABLE PNEUMATIC TYRE INVENTED. (1890.)
EASIEST TO DETACH. HAVE NO WIRES.
RESILIENT. RELIABLE. DURABLE.
THOROUGHLY VULCANISED. WILL STAND ANY CLIMATE.
THE NORTH BRITISH RUBBER Co., LTD., EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET "CYCLING FOR PLEASURE." MAILED FREE.

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DRESSELHUYS Cigars are made in all shapes to suit everyone. But their quality is the best.

Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—
D. T. KEYMER & CO., 1-1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

THE QUEEN OF CRÊME DE MENTHE
PIPPERMINT
GET FRÈRES.
A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.
A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.
Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)
BY WINE MERCHANTS AND CHEMISTS.
THE TRADE supplied through their BUYING AGENTS in ENGLAND.
SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES
B. LAURIEZ, 6, Fenchurch Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

BEETHAM'S "LAIT Larola" Regd.
MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
PREVENTS "THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc." When frequently used.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.
Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. Limited
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WHITEAWAY'S SPECIAL BARGAIN LINES FOR THE LAST 15 DAYS OF JULY.

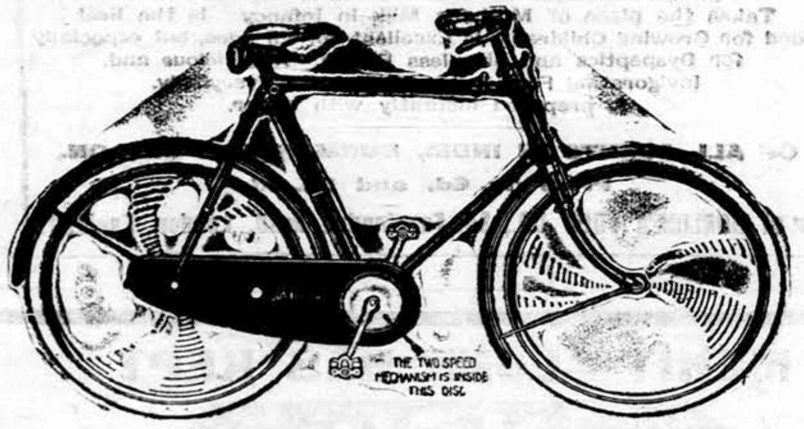
NOTE THE LOW PRICES.

3,500 Pairs Ladies' Stockings. Lisle Thread Lace Ankles, in Black, White and Tan. Lisle Thread, all Lace, in Black only. As. **15** PER PAIR.
14,000 Pairs Rubber Soled White Canvas Shoes, only Re. **1-2** PER PAIR.
300 Dozen Handkerchiefs, size 21 by 21 inches, Price Rs. **2-4** PER Dozen.
78 only Iron Beds, Spring Mattress, size 5ft 9in by 2ft 3in Rs. **8-14** EACH.
2,000 Pairs Plimsoll Deck or Gymnasium Shoes, Price Re. **1-8** PER PAIR.
185 Dozen Table Napkins, Good Quality, size 19 by 19 ins. Re. **1-10** PER DOZ.

☞ THESE ARE GENUINE BARGAIN LINES AND ARE ONLY AVAILABLE AT THESE SPECIAL PRICES UNTIL THE END OF JULY.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

RIDE A
ROYAL SUNBEAM,


THE TWO SPEED MECHANISM IS INSIDE THIS DISC

Fitted with the latest TWO-SPEED GEAR, Back pedal Rim brake Dunlop 1904 tyres, Free wheel and the popular
THE LITTLE OIL BATH GEAR CASE

with Lamp, Bell tools, complete. Price, Rs. **325.**

SOLE IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.,
J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.,
60, TAMARIND LANE,
BOMBAY.

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

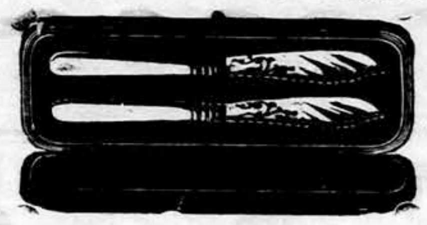
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla. Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

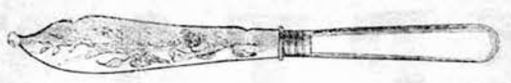
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.

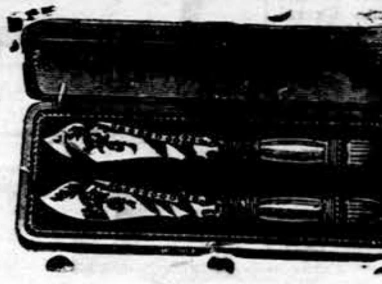


Sterling Silver Blades. Mother of-Pearl handles, in case. Rs 35.

Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.



Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver. Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.



Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30.
Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.

Spirit Kettle.
Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.

Sterling Silver Butter Knife. Mother-of-Pearl handle: Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.

Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved, Rs. 32.

Complete
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE,
4 pieces.
Floral engraving as illustrated,
Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.
Best electro Silver Plated on Brittania Metal, Rs. 75.

☞ OUR STOCK INCLUDES ONLY THE RECOMMENDABLE QUALITIES OF SILVER PLATING. ☜

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Fluted and engraved
Best electro Silver plated
on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 20. ☞

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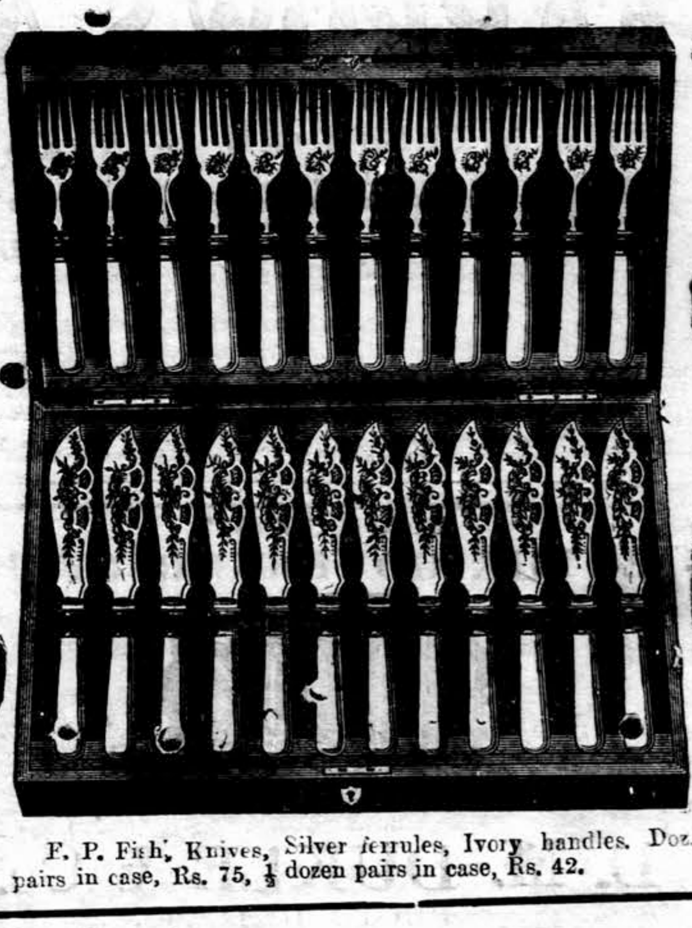
Best Silver Plated
on Brittania Metal.
☜ Rs. 26.

Teapot,
Fluted and Hand
engraved. Finest
Quality Silver
Plated on pure
Nickel Silver,
Rs. 56.



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Service of 3
Pieces.
Triple electro
Silver plated.
on pure white
Nickel Silver.
Rs. 80.

Teapot
Best electro
Silver plated
on Brittania
Metal.
Rs. 22.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

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ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

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Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

MARTIN'S
# APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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